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PATTI'S PUNCH

And the Bald Barkeeper Who Made It.

THE ENGLISHMAN TAKING NOTES.

The Pony Expressman's Marvellous Jump—A Big Game—A Row on the Late Watch.

(WRITTEN FOR THE TRIBUNE.)

The Palace Hotel has the biggest bar-room in the city and the smallest barkeeper, likewise the baldest.

If that were not distinctive enough, this same barkeeper has the longest mustache in the profession.

Since the Palace opened it has only had ten men in charge of the bar-room. Ed Fay, who can mix drinks behind his back and shoot pigeons as well as any man in the State, left Fay left when Livingston took charge of the Palace, and then Joe Parker took charge.

Joe Parker is the smallest as well as the most famous man in his profession. I do not like barkeepers as a rule, for many of them are impudent, over-dressd vulgarians, who think that because a man buys whisky from them he yearns for their friendship, but Joe Parker is an exception. He is the only man in the world who ever served Adelina Patti with a drink across the bar of a saloon, and he is proud of it.

It was on the occasion of Patti's first visit to San Francisco under the management of Mapleson. The colonel used to go to the Crystal Palace saloon to drink, and was very much taken with a particular kind of punch of Joe Parker's compounding. There were a couple of pictures in the saloon also that took his fancy. One was the famous "Samson and Delilah" by Jacobs that used to adorn the old Parker House, and the other a picture called "The Awakening," which represented a young woman who had gone to bed without her night dress, and had been awakened, apparently, by the bed-clothes all falling on to the floor. It was a good study of the extreme nude, the original, so it is said, having once been the dear friend of the late W. C. Ralston, for whom the picture was painted.

Mapleson admired the pictures and the punch so much that he said he would bring Patti around to see and taste. And for once he kept his word. Next day he walked into the saloon with Patti on his arm, and it was the proudest moment of Joe Parker's life when he escorted her to a seat in the corner.

In a minute she was trotting around the saloon looking at things, and at last came to a halt before the "Awakening."

"Lovely!" said Mapleson.

"Beautiful!" said Patti.

"Cost $10,000," said Parker.

After Patti had feasted her eyes on the beauties of the female form as she is painted, she turned her attention to Parker's work.

Parker was throwing himself with that punch; in fact, he was putting his whole soul into it.

"Why do you put so many limes into the glass?" asked Patti.

"This drink needs to be made very sour."

"Why do you put in so much sugar?"

"To take away the sour taste."

"Why do you mix the sugar and limes before you put the spirit in?"

"Because it has to be mixed that way to catch the proper flavor."

"What are you putting in now?"

"A few drops of Santa Cruz rum."

"You do not shake it up?"

"Oh no madame, that would spoil it."

By this time Patti's punch was made and she sat down to absorb it through a straw.

"Delicious," she said as Parker took the glass from her.

Then Parker cleaned the glass, tied a piece of cigar ribbon round it, and hung it in front of the bar.

"What is that for?" asked Patti curiously.

"That," said the gallant Parker, "is a remembrance of the honor done this house by the loveliest and most accomplished lady in the world taking a punch here. No one shall ever drink out of that glass again."

Patti looked pleased and invited Parker to go to the Grand Opera House to hear her sing. Then she took another look at the lovely female figure, cast an admiring glance at the muscles of Samson, and tripped out of the saloon.

The glass hangs over the bar still, but Parker has not been there for some time, having left for a more enlarged sphere of usefulness, in charge of the Palace Hotel. To this day he idolizes Patti, and anyone can get a fight out of Parker, small as he is, by merely suggesting that Patti is not a great and a good woman.

The Palace bar, over which Mr. Parker presides, is the only 25 cent bar left in San Francisco, and is eminently respectable. Two bits for a glass of beer or a drink of whisky looks steep, but when you consider that they throw in a fine hot meal at the lunch house and a cold collation all day long, it is not an unreasonable charge.

At the lunch house you can have a seat at a table, nice silverware, clean napkin, soup, fish, entree, roast, salad and cheese, all of the best, for two bits, with a drink thrown in. Though it is a free lunch, the most howling swells and most bloated of bondholders do not disdain to patronize it.

Bob Morrow takes lunch at the the Palace, and so do Alvinza Hayward, and his partner, Hobart, Justice McFarland and his friend, W. F. Herrin, Thomas B. Bishop, W. J. Staples, Tom Lissard, Tom Williams of Stockton, Ariel Lathrop, Walter Overton, and dozens more of that class are constant patrons of the Palace lunch.

Though the Palace bar is very respectable, there is any amount of very hard drinking going on there. The British tourist, off a sea voyage, frequently makes a serious error about his tank capacity, and has to be carried up to a room in the drunk row. There is a noticeable peculiarity about the B. T. when he drinks. He generally becomes boastful, but seldom quarrelsome. He does not want to whip anyone, which is just as well, for the fellow is usually skillful and athletic but he babbles on and on about his skill on horseback, or in the hunting field, until he gradually sinks into a stupor.

I heard one telling about his riding one day, and this is the story he told:

"I say Paunceforte" (Pauncefote was a slim youth in a double-peaked cap and a long check ulster), "did you hear, that bet I won on Toowoomba on the Darling Downs, don't yer know?"

"Naw, Arthur, old fellow."

"I made a bet of a pony, don't yer know, that I'd jump my horse, Archie, over a stiff rail fence with a shilling under each foot. If any of the money dropped as I jumped, don't yer know, why the other fellow won."

"Did you win, old fellow?"

"Aw yaas, but I came near losing, don't yer know. You see, the girth broke as Archie jumped. When I felt the saddle going, I just dropped the reins, clapped my hand under the saddle, straightened up, and landed on my feet. I stood there till they came up and found every blooming shilding in its place."

"By jove, old fellow, but that was a great jump," said Paunceforte, as he gazed admiringly into his friend's face.

"That reminds me," said Parker, softly, "of young Foss. Foss used to ride pony express in early days when I was at the Bank Exchange. For some reason, one day he was riding one horse and leading another, when the Indians chased him. He was doing pretty well, when an arrow struck the horse he was riding. Like a flash he cut the cinch, gripped the saddle with his knees, gave a spring that landed him clear of the horse he was riding, and came down, saddle and all, on the back of the second horse."

"Aw, weally?" said Paunceforte; "and did he escape?"

"Yes," replied Parker gravely. "The Indians were so stricken with admiration at his wonderful feat of horsemanship that they let him go."

"I beg pawdon, but I'll make a note of that for me book, don't yer know," said the Englishman, and he took out his memorandum paper and gravely jotted the story down, while a lot of bystanders quickly made up a purse to buy a diamond for Parker in recognition of his talent in scooping the Britisher.

In a small back room, behind the Palace billiard room, is one of the few big card games in the city. When Sharon was alive and played with his friends, Sunderland, Messick, and Morrow, the stakes frequently ran into the thousands. They are still high, but not so high as they were in the old days. Old Ned Moore, Morrow, Williams, Lissak, Orrin Hickok, and Armstrong, the Detroit pool seller, often take a hand, and make up a very respectable game. But it is not what it used to be, for the big game has gone up to the Pacific Union Club, and though the members declare that $10 is the limit there, it is not long since a gentleman from the East, named Sitt, dropped about $20,000 in a month's play. There was some scandal about that, but it was hushed up.

A few years ago there was a big faro game in the Palace, presided over by Howard Coit, the husband of Lily Hitchcock, but that went out of existence on account of a suspicion that players used to get a trifle the worst of the game, despite the equality of the law of chances.

Quiet and respectable as the Palace bar-room is, there is often a row there on the late watch. It was there that Dan McCarthy, the horse coper, once made an attack on a man named Levy, and was only saved from being killed by the intervention of the bar-keeper; and once old Sharon was attacked by an infuriated gambler, who drew a pistol, but did not get a chance to use it. It was in the Palace that Maxwell, who murdered his friend Preller in St. Louis and packed the body in a trunk, was really detected. In the bar-room is a cigar stand, presided over by a little man, named Sisenvine. When Maxwell, under the alias of D'Artagnan, came in to buy cigars and talked broken English, he made such a mess of it that he aroused the suspicions of Sisenvine, who spoke of it to the police, and gave a description of Maxwell that led to his capture on the steamer in Australia.

The Palace bar is the great resort of horsemen, and at race times it is crowded of an evening. Ariel Lathrop, Stanford's brother-in-law, Senator Hearst, Dick Carrol, Orrin Hickok, Porter Ashe, Jimmy Kerr, J. C. Simpson, W. Boots, N. Coombs, Henry Welsh, Theodore Winters, Killip, Bowley, John Goldsmith, L. J. Rose, W. Corbett, Kelly, Samuels, Pritchard, and nearly all the owners of thoroughbreds assemble there. SAN FRANCISCO.

Longfellow Revised.
New York Tribune.

The well-known line translated by Longfellow,

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small,

has lately been paraphrased in this fashion by a popular lecturer: "The mills of the gods, though they grind with infinite efficacy, grind often with wearisome slowness." We are unable to see that this, while it is effective, is much of an advance upon Longfellow, or even upon the version of the Chicago man, who, in addressing a Sunday school remarked: "As the poet says:

"The mills of the gods grind slowly,
But they get there just as hard."

Practical Crook.
Indianapolis News.

Soldiers like simple men, and so they liked Crook. In the Sioux campaign in Montana, Crook marched his men down to little creek and gave this order: "Break ranks; wash socks." Then the general commanding set about obeying his own orders.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

The Latest Act in the Law History of Jerome Cox.

HYSTERICAL FUSTIAN BY DELMAS.

The Great Jones County Calf Case—Grove Johnson's Fee—G. Frank Smith's Hard Blow.

(WRITTEN FOR THE TRIBUNE.)

I suppose the records of litigation show few more remarkable cases than that of Cox against McLaughlin. Commenced in 1866 the last act (perhaps), of the drama was played the other day, when Lawyer Delmas, counsel for the plaintiff, was ordered by the jury to let go his grip of a large part of the money which the plaintiff had recovered after more than twenty years of litigation, in the course of which time he felt himself compelled to kill the defendant, no doubt to relieve the tedium of the law's delay. At last he got his judgment, and then he found that his lawyer had been out buying claims against him at liberal discount, which he was expected to pay at their face value out of the judgment. The money paid out for these claims was $3152 77, according to the finding of the jury, but Delmas deducted from the judgment more than $3,000 for the claims and for his fee.

So much is known to all who read the papers, but I have not seen any notice of the extraordinary address made by Delmas to the jury, as read in the light of the verdict. Mr. Delmas concluded his address in what the reporter mildly terms "an impassioned strain," as follows:

As I stand before you at this moment imploring your consideration of this case and asking you to render a verdict in my behalf, even though I know that at the very next moment I should forfeit my life on that account, I should say to you "Pronounce your verdict without any fear of the consequences." I am ready to meet them. Rather die a thousand deaths, rather be shot down a thousand times than live under the disgrace and infamy which this man seeks to fasten upon me. Let me die if I must while I still claim my place among the ranks of honorable men, so that my friends can follow me and that there may be written upon my grave no dishonorable epitaph. Better die than that I should bequeath to my son the embarrassment of a dishonored name to follow him through life! Better die than that I should leave to my daughters the heritage of a dishonored name! Better be carried back to my wife a lifeless corpse rather than meet her gaze and have her look upon the man she once loved as a dishonored man. Therefore, gentlemen, I implore your scrutiny of this case, your searching eye, yea and the searching eye of Heaven itself, to pronounce upon the fairness and justice of this transaction and to grant, if the facts warrant it, that which I have so long sought for—vindication in this matter.

The reply made by the jury to this piece of hysterical fustian was to find that Delmas had taken advantage of his client, and to order him to return $22,862 of the money he had detained. Perhaps Mr. Delmas will find consolation in the words of Lawyer Galpin, that the address from which I have quoted was one of the most eloquent appeals he had ever heard.

If the verdict of the jury is true, then Delmas should be ready to carry out his contract to "die a thousand deaths," or as many of them as he conveniently can, but I suppose no lawyer regards a verdict as true until at least two juries have made up their minds upon it. Will the Bar Association take any notice of the matter? They will not. They dare not.

California is cursed with a plague of lawyers, who live by blackmail. Their cases do not very often get into court, because few of their victims have the courage of Dr. Coggswell, to bid them do their worst and fight it out. One of these legal brigands sued the eccentric doctor not long ago to recover $15,000. For what? Well, because the doctor and a lady typewriter, in occupying a room in the plaintiff's house for the purpose of copying, had broken a bedstead. The doctor replied that the bedstead was not worth $15, and to this the virtuous lawyer for the plaintiff, addressing the jury, thus delivered himself:

Gentlemen, we do not claim that the couch was worth $15,000, but think of the polluted hearth, the sanctity of a pure home desecrated, the chastity of a Christian household trifled with, and disgrace brought to the roof-tree of an honest man.

An unsympathetic jury could not find that a disgraced roof tree was assessable in damages, or measure in dollars the value of the chastity of a home. They found that Dr. Coggswell had done nothing wrong, and I hope so too.

Perhaps you have never heard of the great Jones county calf. As an instance of the law's delay, it furnishes a parallel to the Cox and McLaughlin litigation, but, unlike that case, the matter in dispute was insignificant. It appears that the Jones County (Iowa) Anti-Horse-Thief Association prosecuted "a party by the name of Johnson" for stealing five calves, and when he was acquitted he sued the anti-horse thieves for damages. Back and forth in the courts for fourteen years the case went see-saw. Nine times the suit was tried by a jury, and twice it went to the Supreme Court, until the costs amounted to over $5000. I don't know whether the case has ended yet, but when it came before a jury last year this was written of it:

The large part of a lifetime has been spent in useless litigation over a few animals, the entire value of which was about $45. A number of the farmers engaged in the suits have become hopelessly ruined, but still Johnson comes smilingly before the court, begins his suits, and readily pays for them, though he is fast sinking into insolvency, and is already an elderly man. Children of various ages, who testified when the litigation first began, now lead into court their own children, who are nearly as old as were their parents at the time they made their first bows to the courts. The farmers are growing old, their money has leaked away through the various legal crevices, and found its way into other hands; homes have been broken up, a community has been made poorer in every way, and still the case is dragged through the tedious channels of the law with but little more chance of a settlement than there was fourteen years ago.

They tell a story of Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento which, whether true or false, illustrates a type. A man charged with homicide sent for Johnson to defend him. "How much money have you got?" asked the attorney. "Seventy dollars." "What!" exclaimed Mr. Johnson, with a tragical air, "you want me to save your worthless neck for seventy dollars! I cannot afford to do it, sir, and I am surprised that any man should have the audacity to come into court, his murderous hands reeking with the blood of a human being, and with only seventy dollars! My dear sir, you had better send to some of the offices further down the street."

Probably no lawyer was ever more effective than Abe Lincoln, and this was due, in some measure, to the fact that he never took a case in which he was not convinced that his client was right as well in law as in justice. A friend of Herndon, Lincoln's partner, writes to the former: "One morning, not long before Lincoln's nomination, I was in your office and I heard the following: Mr. Lincoln, seated at a baize-covered table in the center of the office, listened attentively to a man who talked earnestly and in a low tone. After being thus engaged for some time, Lincoln at length broke in, and I shall never forget his reply. 'Yes,' he said, 'we can doubtless gain your case for you; we can set a whole neighborhood at loggerheads; we can distress a widowed mother and her six fatherless children, and thereby get you $600 to which you seem to have a legal claim, but which rightfully belongs, it appears to me, as much to the woman and her children as it does to you. You must remember that some things legally right are not morally right. We shall not take your case, but will give you a little advice, for which we will charge you nothing. You seem to be a sprightly, energetic man; we would advise you to try your hand at making $600 in some other way.'"

An honest lawyer is the hardest work of God.

An amusing story is told of Judge Hunt, of San Francisco, and G. Frank Smith, who formerly lived in Oakland. When John Hunt was a mere boy, employed in the office of Hall McAllister, it was a part of his duty to prevent intruders from invading the privacy of the Napoleon of the San Francisco bar. His desk was situated by the entrance to Mr. McAllister's private office. One day, while at his desk, the hall door opened, and a pompous form appeared. It was that of the facetious G. Frank Smith. He scowled at little John Hunt, and, in awe-inspiring tones, demanded an audience with Mr. McAllister.

"He's busy just now," piped the meek and humble office boy.

Smith coughed, and proceeded to inspect a miniature windmill that ornamented the office boy's desk, and which was labeled "lung tester." A small tube projected from one side of the contrivance. Smith placed the orifice under his mustache and, after expanding his lungs, proceeded to test their capacity in a long and emphatic blow. As a result, the windmill rapidly revolved, and a cloud of flour settled upon Mr. Smith. After removing the flour from his eyes, he angrily said:

"What the h—— do you mean by keeping a thing like that?"

"I didn't tell you to blow in it, sir."

EDWARD F. CAHILL.

Dogberry and the Dog.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Several days ago Chief Brown of the Department of Public Safety put a number of additional police officers on duty between Soho and East Liberty. They were new men on the force, and one of them was decidedly new in the locality. The first night he was on, and while faithfully patrolling his beat he was told of a large, vicious dog that was running at large on Fifth avenue.

About 11 o'clock, while walking along the above-named street, he spied the dog on a graveled walk leading up to the residence of a prominent citizen. The officer determined to make a record for himself the first night. He called to the dog, but the latter apparently was not on speaking terms with the guardian of the peace, and did not move. Then the officer tried to scare the animal by commanding him in a loud tone of voice to "get out!" The dog did not move, and the officer, who was getting more angry each moment at the utter disregard for military discipline, pulled out his revolver and fired at the dog. The latter maintained his stolid indifference, and the officer fired again, and again, and again. By the time the last shot was fired, the officer was close to the dog, and found it to be an admirable piece of work from some iron foundry. The funniest part of the story is that the dog had not even been grazed by the bullets. It is needless to say there is one officer on the force would not qualify at a shooting match.

The Voyage of the Breeches.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The North Pole may at length be reached, and all on account of a pair of trousers—oilskin ones—which were on board the ill-fated Jeanette. The garment is said to have been found on the coast of Greenland, showing that on their journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic the breeches must have passed the Pole, carried that way by a current.

"The Grey Barbarian."
New York World.

Henry M. Stanley says that Emin Pasha cannot get used to the ways of civilization. Wha was the use of making him try?

A CHICAGO WIDOW.

A Chapter in the Life Story of a Society Queen.

SHE HAD A TASTE FOR GEMMARY.

How the Man From Fresno Outmanoeuvered the Young Bachelor—A Wanderer's Return.

(WRITTEN FOR THE TRIBUNE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th.

About two years ago she came to the Palace Hotel, and immediately all necks were wrenched to permit the waiting upon the footsteps of admiring eyes. She had the splendid dark beauty of the Latins, combined with the indefinable refinement of feature which glorifies the face of a pure American—the *e pluribus unum* stamp which is possibly the outgrowth of the Puritanical "in God we trust," which goes with a naive lifting of the eyes. She was American, beyond peradventure, and the perfervid patriots of the hotel lobby registered a thought that no other land could turn out so fair a woman.

In her movement was all the power, all the grace, all the lissomeness of the slow seething of the sea beneath the tropic sun; but with it there appeared just a trifle of that recoiling poise which says: "I am sacred, touch me not!" There was a perfect understanding—a pleasant pact—between her actions and intentions. No touch or trace of hesitation showed that she was not at home in any situation, among any people. She had the breeding and carriage of a thoroughbred, and she was delittingly groomed. Her figure did not show a line out of drawing, from her well sprung instep to the apt tresses which caught the tutelage of her fingers as if by inspiration.

It became known that she was a widow, from Chicago, her well-beloved and sedulously mourned husband having been a notable financier. She had in her charge her little daughter and a pleasant faced maid, and as for money—well, she didn't impress anybody as in need of anything. Related to a family prominent in society, she soon became one of the pivots about which admiration revolves, and her name was in the list of the "among those present were" whenever the most exclusive set deigned to become gregarious. Her toilets had in them the bleading of color rarely found, save in the great outdoors. No one ever said of them, "Did you ever see such a fit?" They did not "fit." Her gowns were a part of her personality. The woman and the costume were not separate studies. Nature seemed to have made them both at a time when she was inspired and took pride in her work.

Lovers! Well let's see. She had admirers "by the score or more," but when it came right down to lovers—there was the man from Fresno, and there was the "young bachelor." As for the former, it could not be denied that he was desperately in love. He showed that by losing his financial reserve. His delight seemed to be in throwing his money at the sun if the glorious widow's eyes could only be attracted by the glint of its tumbling flight. He poured diamonds, rubies, emeralds into her lap in cascades—and she accepted them, though people didn't know it.

But the gems were all she would accept. His protestations she met and repelled with an arching of the eyebrows—tantalizing, incredulous, unimpressionable. In gemmary she was no charlatan, however. She corrected the mistakes in taste of her admirer's largesses. In a handful of cut gems her deft fingers one day quietly threw out two stones, the spuriousness of which was so masked as to have deceived the lapidary. The few who knew her taste put down her acceptance of the jewels and the repelling of the Fresno man's addresses to a pleasing monomania in the matter of gems—a longing for them which overcame the cold dictates of propriety.

As for the "young bachelor," as he was called in his clique, for a long time no one esteemed him a serious lover. He was not considered a marrying man. The widow was so loftily proper, that his association with her could not be attributed to desire; so he was booked as a confidential friend. He had merely enough money for his needs—not sufficient to satisfy a woman's whims. Still, his attentions to the widow were noted by a few, who kept their eyes open. Certainly she had a predilection for him, though in society she never showed it. She did not dance with him more than with the other men. He never acted as her escort, except occasionally, when people saw them together at the theaters. But one day they were caught off their guard. That relentless enemy of confidences, the gossip, surprised them at a time the signal fires of the soul were flashing the messages of the eyes. After that it was half understood that the young bachelor had at last succumbed, and the man from Fresno was quietly commiserated.

As for the young bachelor, he was blissfully content. He better than anybody knew himself to be an accepted lover, though not an accepted seeker after the widow's hand in marriage. Why? Simply because the widow was not a widow. She had told him her life story, and he felt himself the only one in the secret. As a matter of fact her husband, the financier, was alive in Chicago. She had left him and her two little boys in that city because, like other men, he is naturally polygamous, and she had discovered the nest of another mate.

Then, when the time came, she brought her suit for divorce. The young bachelor was in ecstacy. "All for me!" he murmured; and she answered with a glance liquified with love. But just as soon as the papers were served, the husband came posting out, in the endeavor to effect a reconciliation.

"Take these jewels!" she said one day to the young bachelor, and entrusted to his care jewel cases containing all the gems which the man from Fresno had lavished upon her. She said she didn't wish her husband to know about them before the divorce proceedings were concluded. Again the lover thrilled with the sweet consciousness of the trust imposed in him, and he carefully stored the precious stones in the Safe Deposit vaults.

The husband was obdurate. He proposed to fight. As she had posed before society as a widow a fight meant scandal. She rather floored him by communicating her knowledge of the mistress; but he came back with a proposition to consent to the divorce if she would give up her little girl.

"What shall I do?" she asked of the young bachelor. His advice was to surrender the girl. After days of hysteria and nights of tossing sleeplessness she accepted the advice, gave away her daughter, and obtained the divorce.

A bare announcement appeared in the papers, and no one so much as connected by suspicion the charming widow of the Palace with the plaintiff in the action. The young bachelor lived in happy expectancy. He felt that he had no cause for jealousy, and laughed in his sleeve every time he thought of the blundering attentions of the man from Fresno. He was too merry and self-satisfied to be in any hurry to set the day.

About two weeks ago, as he sat smoking in his office, there was a knock on the door, and the widow entered.

"Will I have come for those diamonds," she said. "Permit me to introduce my husband! We have just been over to Oakland, and were married there."

She had wedded the man from Fresno.

The young bachelor has just recovered from a prostrating illness; the man from Fresno is enjoying the honeymoon in the seclusion of his great ranch; and society doesn't know to this day, that the cold and proper widow, to whom it opened its arms, was really no widow at all.

I saw Lincoln Brooks on the street the other day. He looked brown and well, and I asked him where he'd been so long. "I've been abroad," was his sententious reply.

Now, the last I remember of Brooks, he was a ticket puncher for the narrow gauge railroad, over at its long wharf in Alameda, and, I supposed that walking must be good, if he got far abroad, so I asked:

"How did you get there?"

"In the Government service," and he ran over the places he had visited as glibly as the man on the mole thunders the way to "Napa, St. Helena, Calistoga, Suisun, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia," and beyond.

"What service?"

"The Navy."

Then he came down and told me how he had enlisted as a common sailor on the Enterprise, Commander McCalla's notorious corvette. He had "polished up the handles of the big front door" of the commander's cabin so faithfully that he was raised to the position of Master of Arms. He avoided being cut down by the commanding jag, and when his term of service expired, drifted out to San Francisco again. That man will have a readable life history, if he only has half a chance.

I remember him at McClure's Military Academy, where he was one of the notable students. Then I heard of him as a stockbroker, in partnership with Billy Barton, and cutting a wide swath. But stocks went wrong, the money of his aunt gave out, and he became walking gentleman in Burr & Fink's tailoring parlors. He married a beautiful girl against her parents' wish, and she followed his fortunes for a long time, helping his lagging oar by singing in church choirs.

Brooks obtained a position in the railroad hunting for stray freight cars. Then he became a baggage master and a brakeman. His carelessness caused an accident at Port Costa or Martinez, and he had to leave the Southern Pacific. Then he became ticket puncher, as I said, but his wife obtained a divorce, and he disappeared. Now it seems he's been a sailor, and what will come next no one may foretell. Through it all he's just as jolly and apparently as free hearted as he was when riding the crest of fortune's wave when the stock market was booming and he was throwing other people's money at the birds.

The veiled singer is at her serenading tricks again, and once more people on Nob Hill and in other localities where the high uppers dwell, are wondering who she is. She is tall, stately, unquestionably young, and her voice, startling a sleeper into sudden wakefulness, seems like the plaint of the soprano in an angelic choir.

She appears unexpectedly and apparently alone, and throws the wonderful melody of her voice up into the night from a position on the curb. Her method and selections evince rare musical training, but her identity is as closely veiled as is her face. Does she sing because of need, or just for a lark? It cannot be said that she picks up the money thrown to her, but at the same time it is not certain that she does not have a male companion, who follows after and finds the coins. She skillfully eludes those who attempt to approach her, and once, when surprised by a gentleman and handed a dollar, she permitted it to roll into the gutter, and at once joined a man who emerged from the gloom on the other side of the street. As it is, her singing, her guitar accompaniments, her evident ease of manner and the veil surrounding her identity make up a pretty mystery of the night which it would be a pity to spoil.

So, though I know her and could relate her story, I will leave the pleasant riddle to solve itself. THE PHARISEE.

Com Aroused!
New York World.

Mrs. Burnett's new infantile drama is to be named *Nicie*. This will afford a dreadful temptation to those who are asked if they are going to see it.

LITTLE JOHNNY.

His Astounding Opinion of the Opposing Sex.

DR. STRATTON AND THE TEACHERS.

Kissing Not Human Nature—How Dr. Harkness, the Distinguished Scientist, Ate a Toad.

(WRITTEN FOR THE TRIBUNE.)

Last Sunday, wen we was to dinner, I spoke up and sed where was the paper wich had got the Mils scandle in it, ol about Mister Stratten he kist the teachers. Then Billy he kicked my foot under the table so hard and my mother she sed, "Johnny, you ot to be ashame of your self," and Missy, that's my sister, she sed, "did you ever hear of sech badness, if I was his mother I wude box his ears!" Then Uncle Ned he spoke up, Uncle Ned did, and he sed, "Yes, Johnny, yure badness is indeed mellencolly for to contemplate, but it wont do you no good, for if you find the paper the scandle part will be gone, for I seen yure sister, wich is a good careful girl, cut it every bit out. Sech a thot is byond all praze."

Then Missy she got real red face, like fire, and said she wudent set to that table for to be insulted, and got up and left the room, fewrious mad like she was Genel Grant, but Mister Gipple, wich was in the war too, he says he found it was much safer for to keep his temper and not get his close tore. But wot made my sister get mad is wot flores me, and Billy he dont kno too. Kissing is whicked unless its yure mother, but my sister she is jest like she was her young mans mother, cos wen I seen him kis her that is wot he tole me, but I pess she aint real spanky like my mother or melby he wudent be sech a fectionate son. Bears is huggy, and the egle he sores in the blue empiren, but winmin fokes is a jackus, and I dont see wot for Missis Milses hired man wanted for to kiss um, and Billy he says he dont bleeve he did, cos it aint yuman nature. And now Ile tell you a little story about hop todes.

One time me and Billy we found one, and Billy he said, "Let's trownce him, cos hop todes is pizen and makes worts," but bolls is give by inspiration, and Jobe he had lots, but Missis Doppys was on her little boy Sammy. So Billy he got a bord, balenced it on a stick of pine wood, and set the hop tade on one end of the bord, and it shet its eys up, real peacefle, much as to say, "Now I lay me down for to sleep." But wen Billy he hit the other end of the bord a gelle wack with the back of a ax the hop tode it got up like it was a bird, only more flat. It come down on to a cows horn, and the horn it went thru the stummuck of the hop todes belly, and the hop tode it stade on the cows horn. Bime by Dockter Harkness, which is the siemificie man, he come by in his buggy and see the hop tode on the cows horn his own self. The Dockter he looked a wile, and then he scratched his head a wile, and then he called me and Billy to him, and he said, "My young friends, did you put that pan cake on the cows horn, or is it a parisiticle groth?" cos he cudent see the legs, wich was on the under side, but bally gerls thein is mity easy for to find, and the kangy roo his hine ones is like gras hoppers legs, and wen he fires hisself off he is the longest range of ol animels.

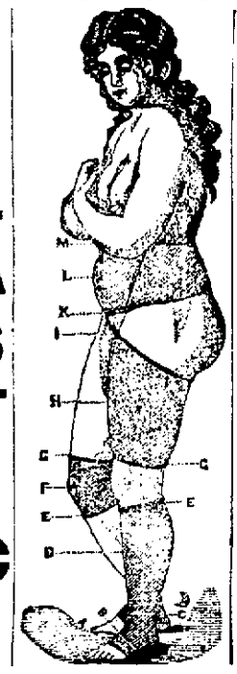
Then Billy he said it wasent a pan cake, cos it was a hop tode, but if Dockter Harkness thot it was a pan cake he cude take it of the cow horn, and put some butter on it, and jest eat it evry little tiny bit up. Then we run a way, and I gess he done it, cos wen the cow come home the hop tode wasent there.

Shakespeur he says hop todes has got a preshious jool in their heads, but I gess if he had any sense in hisen he wude stop talkin like that, but the ostridge it has perls in the stummuck of its belly, and Mister Brily, wich is the fat butcher, hisen is like a barl and wiggles wen he laughpins.

My Uncle Ned, wich has ben in Injy and evry were, and one time was fi five miles of Milpetis, he says in the Isle of Man the cats dont have no tails, and one time a Manx man, wich is wot the natif niggers there is calld, he emgrated

Continued on page 2.

ELASTIC



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Stockings, Knee Caps, Armlets, Wristlets, etc.

—AT—

OSGOOD BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner Seventh and Broadway.

LITTLE JOHNNY.

Continued from Page 1.

to New York, and he had ben a show man in his own country. Wen he landed in New York the first thing he set his 2 eyes on was a little boy w.ch carried a cat, and the Manx man he was a stomsh, but bime by he said, "Little feller, wot are you a go.n for to do with that freak?"

Then the little boy he said he was a takin it to the sossidge factory or ten cents, but the Manx man he said, "I me a sossidge man buy own self, and I'll give you 15." So he done it and the next day he rented a big room on Broadway, and hired some men for to help, and had a picter of the cat painted, and a sine put up, wich said:

THE FEELINS PROFESSOR'S
WONDEL FREAK OF NATURE.
"He Created Of Livin' Things in the Imadges of Their Maker."
NO EXTRA THIS FELLER.
Four Month Shows Rated at Ten Cents for to Get in.
A CAT WICH HAS GOT A TAIL!!

Our cats name is Mose, but Bildad's, wich is the new dog, is tiut. Wen Senator Nott and Mister Brosnan licked one a other there was a dog, and the dog it was a snap dog, and it stuck its teeths in their cafs and pured them down and shookein, mutch as to say, "You rotty men! dont you kanow it is whicked for to hurt any living creature?" But thay knew that bettern the dog did, cos a good man is mersiffe to his beast, and thats wy I say the wale is the biggest fish wich floats, but the sword fish can lick him. Billy he likes cracky diles, but the water shark is the captin.

Selling at Cost.

Five times out of six that sign is a fraud. The public know that selling at cost is not what the merchant is in business for. Loss puts nothing in his purse and he can't live on it. They see a bug in the water and detect a colored gentleman in the fence but at out once in six times that sign is genuine. There are reasons why the questions of profit and money making are for the time minor ones. The merchant does not expect to live on loss. He has figured out loss is inevitable on a certain class of goods and has wisely concluded to make a virtue of necessity and lose voluntarily his profit rather than to be compelled to lose more. It is like a captain with a ship nicely freighted; a storm comes up: the vessel labors; the chances are all will be lost; the captain orders up a part of the cargo and throws it overboard to save the rest. Just the position of the merchant. Here is a wet season. The laborer, the mechanic all thrown out of work and no money. That is now the reason of our cost price sale.

This is a genuine cost price sale. It is not of choice but necessity; not to advertise but to lessen and lighten our stock. It is a sale of goods that every body keeping house has use for; a thousand and one different articles are offered at actual cost price at H. Schellhaas' for ten days only, our goods are not trash but a full line of parlor suits, bedroom and diningroom furniture, odd pieces of bric-a-brac, oil paintings, steel engravings, carpets rugs and mattings, tea and dinner sets. During our sale we will give away 100 pounds of natural leaf Japan tea, "bell brand," and numerous articles of glassware. Our sale begin at 8 A.M., and close at 8 P.M. Now is the time to look and secure a bargain at H. Schellhaas', 408 Eleventh street, near Broadway—I. O. O. F. building.

An Upholsterer Finds $5000.

Chas. Jorjenson an upholsterer employed in a large Washington street furniture house in this city, found $5000 in greenbacks hidden in the springs of an easy chair he was re-covering. He took it to Mr. J. L. Lyon his employer who told him to keep it for his honesty.

No medicine has had greater success in checking consumption in its early stages, than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops coughing, soothes the throat and lungs, and induces much needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

Society News.

A Jackson street belle, just from the East says it is the fad to leave a box of fine chocolate on the table in one's drawing room. She declares that those made by Lehnhardt on Fourteenth street, are the only chocolates she would have, as they are so fresh and far superior to any she ate in the East.

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A present made of your order if it does not hold out weight or if you do not get the kind of coal you buy at the Old Reliable Coal Yard, M. M. Bridges, corner Sixth and Washington streets, near Broadway Depot. All kinds of coal and wood sold at the lowest market price. You can depend on your weight and money's worth at any time. Don't forget the place, and try him. Telephone No. 364.

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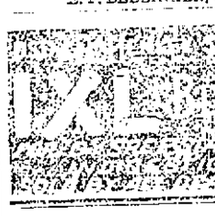
NORTHWEST CORNER TENTH AND Washington streets. F. J. McLaughlin, proprietor. Open all night. Night clerk in attendance. Only first class hotel in Oakland with elevator. Pleasant rooms single or en suite. Every room sunny. Table, first class. Street-cars pass the door. Free Gurney cab to trains. Superior accommodations for transients. Liberal terms to permanent boarders. Local trains to San Francisco every half-hour within two blocks of hotel.

NERVE-PAINS.

St Jacobs Oil Cures Neuralgia. Neuralgia. Neuralgia.

Salt Point, N. Y., April 16, 1889. I suffered six weeks with neuralgia; a half bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured me; no return of pain in three years. Have sold it to many, and have yet to hear of a single case it did not relieve or permanently cure.
G. JAY TOMPKINS, Druggist.

Green Island, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1889. I suffered with neuralgia in the head, but found instant relief from the application of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me.
E. P. BELLINGER, Chief of Police.



Real Estate.

WANTED—SMALL FARMS IN AND about Oakland, Haywards and San Leandro, ranging in price from $2,000 to $6,000 and 1 to 10 acres. Must be improved. Address LOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth street.

$6000—90 acres in Contra Costa County near the town of Clayton; U. S. Patent, fine view of valley, plenty of water and wood, all fenced, 800 vines, small house and barn; 160 acres possessing title. Bargain. CLOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth street.

TO EXCHANGE FOR OAKLAND property—200 acre ranch one mile from the town of Colfax, Placer county, 30 acres planted to the choicest table grapes, 5 acres planted to peaches, pears and prunes, 120 acres fenced with a good 6 board fence; good barn; plenty of spring water; timber for fuel, etc; the soil is deep rich loam, easily cultivated. No better land exists in this State for grape or fruit culture. Farm implements go with the land. This is a positive bargain and bears investigation. Price $15,000. Apply to CLOUGH & BAKER, Agents, 468 Ninth st.

$500—7 LOTS in Bemmelin Tract and on one of new electric road, 50x128. Clough & Baker, 468 Ninth street.

$500—Lot in Lorin, 61x100. A Bargain. CLOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth st.

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$600—LOT 30x120 on Thirty-fifth street, near Grove. CLOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth street.

$600—LOT 25x125, on East Eighth street. CLOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth street.

$1000—Lot on Thirty-first street, 50x100 near Grove street. CLOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth street.

$1250—LOT 40x120 on Thirty-second street. CLOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth street.

$1650—Two lots 35x106 feet each, on Grove street, above Grove; street sewered and macadamized. CLOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth street.

$1800—LOT 50x100 on East Ninth street, near Fourth avenue. CLOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth street.

$2000—LOT 50x125, on Telegraph avenue, near Thirty-first street, easy terms. Clough & Baker, 468 Ninth street.

$3200—NEW COTTAGE ON JONES street, six rooms. CLOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth street. (93)

$3500—8 lots, Watson Tract, fine view. Bargain. CLOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth street.

$3800—NEW COTTAGE OF FIVE rooms and bath on Twentieth street; terms easy. CLOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth street. (92)

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$4500—HOUSE of 8 rooms; all in first class order; lot 60x105; nice corner. CLOUGH & BAKER, 468 Ninth street.

$5500—House of 10 rooms lot 50x100, a nice home on Webster Street. Address, Clough & Baker, 468 Ninth St. (94)

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$25,000—103 FEET on Telegraph avenue, near business center of Oakland bargain. Clough & Baker, 468 Ninth street.

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$7000—Only $2000 cash required. Elegant Modern House of 8 rooms and all conveniences; corner lot, 40x142; located on Eighth street; one block from local train. (46-o)

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A FEW STEPS FURTHER WILL take you to room 6, Willcox Block, 521 Broadway, where the new firm of BURTON & CO. will offer you bargains in real estate, houses furnished and unfurnished. Some of our patrons must sell.

FOR SALE—$6500. 1762 NINTH avenue, East Oakland, new house of 6 rooms; most conveniently arranged; all modern improvements; beautiful view; fine stable, out houses, etc.; lot 50x150; rare chance; $3000, can remain on mortgage. Look at it.

FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE FOR Oakland property. A stock ranch of 320 acres, near Middletown, Lake Co. For particulars address, 2208, San Pablo avenue, Oakland. mr24 1mo

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ROOMS TO LET—SUNNY, PLEASant and newly furnished rooms to let at St. John House, 408½ Twelfth street, Oakland. J. Lucanoni, proprietor. fe1-tf

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TO LET—TWO SUNNY FRONT rooms furnished for light housekeeping, with dressing room attached; short walk from City Hall; rent reasonable. Apply at 455 Twenty-second or Walnut st. fe5-o

Unfurnished Rooms.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—THREE sunny pleasant rooms suitable for light housekeeping; 1059 Jackson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. ap17-3ox

TWO LARGE SUNNY ROOMS, TO let, unfurnished, with use of bath. Apply to 1112 Alice street. ap11-o

Rooms and Boarding.

1007 JACKSON STREET—ROOM with board, suitable for one or two young gentlemen or gentleman and wife; within use of bath. Near local trains. ap14-1wx

MARKET STREET HOUSE, 8TH and Market streets, newly furnished with all the comforts of a hotel. Rooms in suits or single.

NICELY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board, at 726 Fifteenth street, corner of Brush.

THE ORIEL, CENTRALLY located, corner Twentieth and San Pablo avenue; newly furnished rooms single or en suite; tables supplied with the best by experienced Caterers. A. A. GILBERT.

WEBER'S HOTEL,
Corner Twelfth and Franklin Sts.
Best appointed second class hotel in Oakland; rates reasonable. CHAS. H. WEBER.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, double parlors or suite of rooms in a private family, with the privilege of furnishing the back parlor or bedroom with their own bedroom set. Address, with terms, Z. B. J., Oakland Postoffice. ap19-1wx

Flats to Rent.

FOR RENT—A NEW SIX ROOM lower flat with bath; 2 minutes' walk from Oak street station; possessing all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water connections, sanitary stone laundry tubs, granite sinks, nickel plated plumbing fixtures, electric bells, etc. Rent $32.50 to a permanent tenant. Apply at 209 Eighth street, or upper flat for $35. no18

FOR RENT—FLATS OF THREE and four rooms each for housekeeping, in the Hamilton block, corner Nineteenth street and San Pablo avenue. Apply at 1463 San Pablo avenue, or to J. J. HANIFIN. fe21-o

Houses to Rent.

$45—FURNISHED 8-HOUSE OF nine rooms, bath, stable, windmill, lawn and fruit trees; convenient to Telegraph avenue street cars. Apply at Real Estate Agency of N. W. WINTON & CO., 1050 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET AND FURNIture for sale; as a whole or in pieces; on account of owner leaving the city; everything nearly new; place has barn, chicken house and large lot; only one block from station. Apply to J. A. RISSEGUE, 1220 Versailles avenue, between Encinal and San Jose avenue, Alameda Cal. ap18-1wx

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE house; with gas, water, bath, closets and every convenience; Northwest sunny corner; pretty garden surrounding; five minutes' walk of Seventh street depot; to desirable tenant will be leased on satisfactory terms. Apply to McDONALD & CAMERON, Ninth street, second door from Washington street. ap14-1wx

HOUSE TO RENT AND FOR SALE. Apply to DR. SAM MERRITT, Madison street.

TO LET—TWO STORY HOUSE OF eight rooms; No. 590; with modern improvements, on the corner of Grove and Sycamore street, near Grove; barn etc.; lot 100 x 184; in good neighborhood; rent reasonable. CAPELL & WILLARD, 1003 Washington street. ap18-1w

Houses Wanted.

WANTED—BY A PERMANENT tenant a house of six or seven rooms. Address W. D., TRIBUNE office. ap16-1wx

Stores to Rent.

STORES TO LET IN TEMESCAL, IN center of business; leases will be given to good tenants at moderate rates. Apply at 409 Twelfth street, Oakland. ap1-o

Lost and Found.

LOST—A LADIES' BLACK KID purse containing between $35 and $40; purse was lost on Alice street, near Fourteenth. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning same to 1364 Alice street. ap17-1wx

LOST—A RED MEMORANDUM book near Broadway and Eighth street, containing bills and papers of no value but to the owner. Return to Judge E. G. Mathews, East Oakland, and receive reward. ap12-1wx

Educational.

MME. GRANDJEAN-BOFER, 682 Twenty-fifth street bet. Grove st. & San Pablo avenue. Courses in drawing and water color painting. Classes Monday and Thursday afternoons, and Saturday mornings; private lessons Friday afternoon. mr8-o

PROF. A. HUFF, PRACTICAL Phrenologist, 1115 Broadway, Room 5. Examinations and delineations of character and talents with marked chart to your fancy. Students taught this noble science. ap3-xc

SCHOOL OF FRENCH, GERMAN, Spanish for children and adults; superior advantages for daily French conversation, private and in classes; newest systems. MLLE. E. GRANDJEAN, graduated teacher, 264 Ninth street.

SPANISH LESSONS GIVEN BY A Spanish lady at 1463 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to MISS G. VALLEJO.

S. F. Personals.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL, S. F.—CHARLES & WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, proprietors. Rates, $1 to $1 50 per day. no12-o

H. BODWELL, 211 MISSION street, San Francisco, windmills, horse-power, pumps and tanks.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES FOR ALL country orders filled. M. PETER, 729 Market street, San Francisco. o11

Musical.

MRS. DEGUZEE SMITH, TEACHER of piano, organ, guitar and banjo; 126 Fifth street, between Madison and Oak streets. ap14-1ex

MRS. A. MURPHY, PROFESSIONAL Teacher of vocal, instrumental music; will also play at dancing schools or parties. Call at 767 Fifth street, Oakland.

MISS FLORA C. KENDALL, 712 Sutter st., S. F. Teacher of Music, studied with Dr. William Mason of New York and Mr. L. Lisser, S. F.; accompanist Harmonic Society. Refers by permission to Mr. D. P. Hughes, Director Harmonic Society, and Mr. H. J. Stewart, Organist Trinity Church, S. F.

Patent Water Closets.

JOS. BUDDE, 43 FREMONT ST., San Francisco, manufacturer of patent water closets, stop waste and surface hoppers.

Physicians.

DR. J. MAHER, OFFICE 1115 Broadway, rooms 1 and 2, (Cannin Block); office hours 11 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M.; office telephone 432; residence 1050 Peralta, cor. 12th st.; hours 8 to 9 A. M.

GRAY SMITH, CORNER BROADway and 12th; from 12 to 2 daily; also 7 to 8 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Residence, cor. San Pablo avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

Physicians' Directory.

MEMBERS ALAMEDA CO. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

A. M. TAYLOR, M. D.: RESIdence, 1258 Webster street; residence telephone 279. Office 1115 Broadway; office hours 11 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M.; office telephone 272.

ADAMS, O. B.—OFFICE AND RESIdence, 1014 Broadway; hours, 10 A. M. to 12 M., to 4 and 8 to 7:30 P. M. Telephone 226.

ADAMS, F. L.—OFFICE, TWELFTH and Broadway; hours, 10 to 11 A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M. Residence, S.W. corner Clay and Seventeenth streets.

BRADWAY, J. R.—OFFICE 1003½ Broadway; hours 9 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7:30 to 8 P. M. Residence 760 Tenth street.

G. A. THROP, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon; office and residence removed to 909 Myrtle street, near Eighth; regular office hours from 1 to 4 P. M.

MULLER, E. E. — OFFICE AND residence 1155 Broadway, rooms 20 and 21; hours 2 to 4, and 7 and 8 P. M. Telephone 31.

Oculists and Aurists.

G. E. BRINCKERHOFF, M. D., Oculist and Aurist. Office 1115 Broadway; telephone 272. Residence 537 Castro avenue. Office hours 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. (except Sundays). 11-1-pm

SOUTHARD, W. F.—OFFICE, 1155 Broadway. Residence 1208 Castro street. Hours 10 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M. Sunday 1 to 3 P. M. Eye, Ear and Throat.

Eclectic Physicians.

DOCTOR R. T. McLAIN HAS REmoved his office to Sta & Wright's Drug Store, rooms 1 and 2, Everett's Block, where he will treat chronic diseases and blood poison; to stay cured for life by blood purification; to be cured better or cured. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. mr5-xc

MRS. DR. M. D. WILSON—OFFICE and residence, 705 Thirteenth. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 A. M.; 2 to 4 P. M.; hospital for special treatment of cancers, 788 Twelfth street. Telephone 433.

Medical.

DR. R. CANNON, 633 FOURteenth street; office hours 12 to 2 P. M.; graduate British physician and surgeon, Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, University gold medal; medicines and treatment. Specialist in diseases of women and children. ap17-2wx

DR. SAVONNA CLERC, HAS removed his residence to East Oakland, corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-third street, for the purpose of receiving all those afflicted with cancers, tumors and consumption. In Oakland is known as the best best part of the city, and this is the place in one of the most favorable for sun and health. A purse is provided for patients; all sick persons are cordially invited to come and receive the skilled care, best nursing and treatment. The Doctor's office is at 1240 San Pablo avenue, Oakland; office hours 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 3 P. M., Sundays 3 to 5 P. M.

AT DR. HALL'S, 420 KEARNY ST., San Francisco, diseases incident to females treated successfully.

DR. C. C. O'DONNELL—OFFICE and residence, 701 Washington street, corner Kearney, San Francisco. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M. Particular attention paid to diseases of women and children.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TREATments; all chronic and nervous diseases successfully treated; hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. E. W. WHEELER, private residence, 1509 Brush street, corner Eighteenth st. mr25-o

Professional Cards.

MRS. FRANK CASBLOS, JR. GERman midwife; 18 years' experience; 376 East Eleventh st., near Eighth ave. no26-o

MRS. N. MOONEY, PROFESSIONal nurse; can furnish best of references; 15 years' experience; was midwife 12 years. Call at or address Room 43, Pinyter Block.

Oakland Dentists.

BOSTON VEGETABLE VAPOR for the painless extraction of teeth. After using the vapor in our practice for three years we are prepared, after a the rough test, to say that teeth can be extracted without a pang or of pain and without danger to the patient. On the contrary it builds up the tissues, quickens the circulation and adds oxygen to the system. A. E. NEKRMAN & SON, Dentists, northwest corner of Tenth and Broadway. Reception room No. 1. Telephone No. 462.

DR. WALTER F. LEWIS, LATE of Milwaukee, office, 1210 San Pablo avenue, corner Fourteenth street. Residence 1411 Harris street. fe11-o

G. H. KRIECHBAUM, OFFICE 853½ Broadway, corner of Seventh, Oakland. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 5 P. M. mr1-xc

H. J. PLOMTEAUX, D. D. S., 1115 Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, Oakland, has adopted a method of filling teeth with less pain, at one-third the expense and in one-third the time required by any other first-class method. Examination and advice gratis.

A. CORNWALL, DENTIST, 1069 Broadway.

J. M. DUNN, D. D. S.; OFFICE 1155 Broadway, rooms 28 and 29.

San Francisco Dentists.

MRS. COOL, DENTIST, 318 KEARney near Bush street; all branches of dentistry practiced; special attention paid to children's temporary or first teeth; cleaning, polishing and beautifying the teeth.

Veterinary Surgeons.

DR. T. CARPENTER, VETERINary Surgeon, Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Graduate of McMahon's School of Veterinary Dentistry, Honorary Fellow of Ontario Veterinary Medical Society. Office at Brown's Stables, 13th and Washington sts.; residence, 76 E. 12th st. Telephone 127.

CHAS. H. HOMAN, VETERINARY Surgeon, office and hospital, S. W. Cor. 10th and Market st. Accommodations for sick horses; consultation free. Leave orders at the PEOPLE'S EXPRESS COMPANY, 423 Tenth street.

Horseshoers.

ARCHAMBAULT & SILVERIA, practical horseshoers, 953 Franklin street, between Ninth and Tenth streets; all work warranted first class.

HORSES THAT INTERFERE, I guarantee to cure or no pay; horses of log in all its phases successfully executed; 29 years' experience. T. B. CRABTREE, Sixth street, near Franklin. ja20-1y

MARTIN RYAN, THE PIONEER horseshoer of Oakland, located 869 Clay street, near Eighth, has had twenty-six years experience in the business, he surely is the man to do your shoeing; try him. 8-o

WHEN YOUR HORSES NEED shoeing take them to Robert Gilmore Twelfth street, between Harrison and Alice where they will be shod in a first class manner none but first class mechanics employed.

Lodge Meetings.

LIVE OAK LODGE, NO. 61, F. AND A. M., meets every Friday evening at Masonic Temple. ja8-o

OAKLAND LODGE NO. 115, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday, at 7:30 P. M., at Odd Fellows Hall,

SO SANG THEY ALL.

Something About the Interpreters of Music.

CONCERT OF THE ORPHEUS CLUB.

Miss Stinson's Farewell Benefit—A Musicale at Hopkins Academy—A New Church Organ.

The musicians are awaiting with interest the return of Sigismund Beel, Oakland's pet musician. He is expected next week, and will probably get here if he does not find some other city where the clubs insist on entertaining him.

"There is just one man whom I will be to hear Sig. play," said a well-known musician, yesterday.

"Who is that?"

"Henry Heyman."

"Why?"

But the musician merely shook his head, and refused to vouchsafe any further information. From his manner it was evident that there is a possibility of rivalry. Heyman was Beel's instructor at one time, and there is much speculation as to whether or not he will be able to out-line his former pupil.

The first concert of the Orpheus Club took place Thursday evening in the Presbyterian Church, Alameda, and was fairly attended. The following programme was carried out: Chorus, "Break, Break, Break," members of the club; piano solo, "Military Polonaise," Miss Nellie M. Stoodill; vocal solo, "Star of My Heart," Mr. F. D. Crandell; violin solo, "Don Juan," Alex. F. Stewart; chorus, "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid?" members of the club; contralto solo, "Day Dream," Mrs. J. W. Batchelder, with violin obligato by Mr. Stewart; chorus, "Lullaby of Life," members of the club; bass solo, cavatina, "Vi ravvisi," from *La Sonnambula*, J. C. Humphreys; chorus, "Which is the proper Est Day to Sing?" members of the club; cello solo, "Reverie," Arthur Regenberger; chorus, "Farewell to the Forest," members of the club. The director was Professor W. J. Batchelder, and the accompanist, Mrs. C. H. Philpott.

Next Friday evening, April 25th, at Metropolitan Temple in San Francisco, Miss Marie Stinson of this city, will be given a farewell benefit prior to her departure for the East. Miss Stinson has a thrilling soprano voice of good power, and she has been very free in singing for the benefit of others. Her instructor, H. B. Pasmore, will manage the concert and the following programme will be rendered: 1. "The Night," (Rheinberger,) chorus with organ and piano accompaniment; 2. "Rolling in Foaming Billows," from *The Creation*, (Haydn,) H. B. Pasmore; 3. Sonata in E minor (Bach,) violin solo with piano accompaniment, Herman Brandt and H. J. Stewart; 4. "Che Voce Poco Fa," (Rossini,) Miss Marie Stinson; 5. "Ah Nina," (Pergolesi), Herman Brandt; 6. "Kyrie," from Second Mass in F (H. B. Pasmore), by request, chorus with organ accompaniment; 7. "O Figlia!," from *Der Prophete* (Meyerbeer), Miss Anna M. Wood; 8. Organ solo, H. J. Stewart; 9. Scene from *Der Freischutz*, Miss Marie Stinson; 10. "Linden Erie" (Hauptmann), and "Spring Time" (Abt) Chorus.

On Thursday evening quite a large company gathered at Hopkins' Academy to listen to the rendering of the programme, prepared and arranged by Otto Fleissner, musical instructor at the Academy. The programme was an attractive one, and reflected much credit on Professor Fleissner and the several artists who assisted him. The first number was a trio for piano, violin and violoncello, by Messrs. Fleissner, Von Hirsch and Gutterson, which was heartily applauded. Miss Lecie Sedgley, who has a rich contralto voice, sung "When the Linden Blooms" with such effect that she was warmly encored. Professor Von Hirsch rendered a violin solo of his own composition, "Legende," which was well calculated to show his technique to the best advantage. Professors Von Hirsch, Fleissner and Gutterson rendered another trio for piano, violin and violincello, and then Miss Sedgley sang "An Angel Came." The programme closed with a piano solo by Professor Fleissner, and for an encore he rendered "The Brooklet," his own composition.

The Universalist Church Society has awarded the contract for its new organ to George N. Andrews & Son, of this city. It will be a single manual organ, to cost about $1000. This firm built the organ for the Church of the Advent in East Oakland. They have also obtained the contract for building a $2500 organ for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute, the money for which was donated by Wright & Sanders, the architects. This instrument is to be set up in the big new assembly room, before the opening of the term on August 27th.

A grand vocal concert is announced by the German singing society, Enterpe Club, to take place next Wednesday evening, at Hamilton Hall. A number of soloists from San Francisco will appear, assisted by Richt's Quartette.

S. J. Fleming of Los Angeles has written to A. M. Benham of this city asking him to conduct two great concerts in July or August. Mr. Fleming writes: "We are making for next season the finest literary and musical programme ever carried out in the State. This may sound big, but let me tell you a few of the musical attractions. The Ellis Club, fifty male voices, chorus of fifty female voices, the Ladies' Mendelssohn Quartette of Rockford, Ill., and a choir of choirs composed of 100 church choirs of southern California. This we desire you to conduct in two great concerts."

The symphony concerts under the direction of J. Lewis Browne will be given at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, on the afternoons of April 24th, May 8th, and May 29th. The concert next Thursday afternoon will begin at 3:30 P. M. The great orchestra of sixty pieces, gathered by Mr. Browne, will play an overture from Wagner's *Rienzi* and Beethoven's symphony, No. 5, in C minor, opus 67. The vocalist of the concert will be Miss Sophie Newland of Oakland, who will sing the Jewel song from Gounod's *Faust*. L. N. Ritzau will play a violin solo.

On Tuesday evening, April 29th, the widow and family of the late W. J. Macdougall will be tendered a benefit concert at the First Congregational Church, under the patronage of the Atheniun Club and the management of H. A. Redfield. The programme being prepared will present features of unusual attractiveness from a musical and also from a social standpoint as well. There is found no lack of material, as the best Americans on each sides of the bay are cordially tendering their services. Mr. Macdougall was so widely known that the sympathy for the family, which is in sore distress, is general and sincere. Assistance now will enable the devoted mother to be self-sustaining for the future. A systematic canvass for sale of tickets will be inaugurated, and a crowded house is expected.

Discordant Hunts.

J. C. Hunt is under arrest for disturbing the peace, and is said to have driven his wife out of their home, in the lower levels. She was also found in the street inebriated, and was picked up.

ARTESIAN WATER.

The Citizens' Committee Trying to Get It Into Town.

W. R. Thomas presided over the meeting of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred at California Hall. Judge Lawton was present, but Major McElrath was detained on account of the unusual labor of signing that check for $500, which, in a tidal wave of enthusiasm, he promised the committee several weeks ago. Neither has he yet been moved to lay on the Secretary's desk that other check for $500 which he said had been given him by an out-rider to turn over to the committee for the furtherance of the good work. There is a disposition to ask Major McElrath, in the tone of the Roman Emperor when inquiring of Varus about his legions: "Oh, Major, Major! Where are those checks?"

The Executive Committee reported last evening that it had been decided to retain the legal members of the committee as attorneys in stead of Messrs. Davis and Foote, who are expensive. Judge Lawton said that on May 5th, when the Board of Supervisors met to investigate matters concerning water and water rates, he would devote all his time to the cause. Some of the other members seemed to fear that this was another of those McElrathian tidal waves of enthusiasm. The Judge also criticised certain items of value and expense in the water company's report.

Mr. Piersoll offered to investigate and appear before the Board of Supervisors and not charge a cent for his services.

William Collins and ex-Mayor J. E. Blethen reported that they had visited Lake Chabot and found everything in a perfectly satisfactory condition. There was no plowing on the watershed belonging to the company, and no cattle were grazing on the hills. The wire and cloth screens were reported very effective and entirely clear.

A. T. Dewey reported the result of his investigations of the Alvarado artesian wells, and said they flowed steadily in wet and dry seasons. He thought equally good wells could be obtained right here in Oakland. The artesian water question was discussed by Messrs. Kersey, Collins, Lane, Kimble, Chappelet, Pierce, Dewey, and Lyon, and on motion of Dr. Lane, the Committee on Wells was instructed to report at the next meeting a plan for organizing a company to supply Oakland with artesian water, a provision to be made that the city might, at any time, purchase the plant and rights of the corporation.

Ross E. Browne Jr. was added to the Committee on Wells, which is to meet on Monday evening at the office of W. R. Thomas, and with this, the General Committee adjourned.

FARWELL WAS ABSENT.

His Proposition to Supply Artesian Wells Will Slumber Awhile.

A Proposed Change in the Fire Limits to Be Recommended to the Council.

Chairman Brosnahan called the Fire and Water Committee of the Council together last night, and with Messrs. Evans and Macdonald, proceeded to consider the proposition of William B. Farwell, who wants to supply 6,000,000 gallons of water per day to the city of Oakland, from flowing artesian wells at Alvarado.

Mr. Farwell had promised to be present to explain the details of his scheme to the committee, but he came not.

Mr. Evans thought it best to postpone consideration of the matter until the parties interested feel sufficient interest in their project to induce them to come before the committee to explain. As for himself, Mr. Evans said that he desired to have Mr. Farwell answer several questions. He wanted to know where he purposes to deliver the water proposed to be furnished, and the capacity of the wells. He understood, that last season, the people along the Alameda Creek had complained that their wells were drying up because Spring Valley had appropriated the waters of the creek.

Mr. Macdonald said that referred only to surface wells along the creek, at Niles, and that the artesian water belt was another affair.

The committee decided to postpone the Farwell matter to give him an opportunity to be heard.

It was decided to amend the present fire ordinance, and the fire limits were recommended revised to accord with the following boundary:

Commencing at the intersection of Webster and Seventh streets; thence westerly along the center line of Seventh street to the center line of Franklin street; thence southerly along the center line of Franklin street to the center line of Fourth street; thence along the center line of Fourth street, westerly to the middle of the block between Franklin and Broadway; thence southerly to center line of First street; thence on the center line of First street westerly to the middle of the block between Broadway and Washington street; thence northerly to center line of Fourth street; thence along the center line of Fourth street to center line Clay street; thence along Clay street, northerly, to center line of Seventeenth street; thence easterly along center line of Seventeenth street, to a point 100 feet east of the easterly line of San Pablo avenue; thence southerly to the center line of Sixteenth street; thence easterly along the center line of Sixteenth street to a point 100 feet west of the westerly line of Telegraph avenue; thence northerly at right angles to the center line of Seventeenth street; thence easterly along the center line of Seventeenth street to a point 100 feet easterly of the east line of Broadway; thence southerly at right angles to the center line of Fourteenth street; thence easterly along the center line of Fourteenth street to the center line of Webster street; thence southerly to the place of beginning, at the intersection of Webster and Seventh streets.

Firm Changes.

Kennedy Quinlan & Co., on account of expiration of co-partnership will commence on Monday to offer at great reductions their entire stock in every department.

The Moyer Banner Wagons;

On sale at 377 Tenth street, corner Franklin, during this month only, are the best vehicles on the coast for the money, and those contemplating purchasing them should make their selections at once. Mr. Hughson will be pleased to give all callers a ride in the Banner and no one that uses a business wagon can afford to be without one. The prices are very low and the quality good.

Score one for Natural Gas.

Natural gas has been discovered in abundance at the top of Pike's peak, in Colorado. When ignited the flame is nearly one hundred feet high. It is proposed to use it for advertising in letters of flame the wonderful bargains to be had of Henry Schellhaas the furniture king of Oakland. And soon for miles around thereabouts the people will be constantly reminded of Mr. Schellhaas of Oakland. The gas will be lit every night by the electric light bugs that haunt Denver.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MARRIAGE RECORD

Certificates Recorded for the Week Ending April 17th, 1890.

April 11th—Paul Durney, aged 25, and Maria Karstadt, aged 37, both of Alameda; by Rev. H. E. J. Ongerth.

April 10th—Samuel Henry Martin, aged 25, and Laurence Henry Martin, aged 16, both of Oakland; by Rev. D. E. Johnson.

March 16th—Frank Aloysious Christmas, aged 23, and Georgiana Fox, aged 20, both of San Francisco; by Rev. A. W. Runyan.

March 31st—Edward Henchelley Hanson, aged 31, and Alice Emily Wright, aged 21, both of Oakland; by Rev. E. S. Chapman.

April 6th—Edwin Arnold Chapman, aged 23, and Charlotte Lois Gardiner, aged 23, both of Oakland; by Rev. M. C. Wilcox.

April 8th—Fred John Vetter, aged 26, and Mary Louise Taylor, aged 25, both of San Francisco; by F. B. Ogden, Justice of the Peace.

April 13th—Newell Avery Stanley, aged 31, Oakland, and Annie S. Rowan, aged 19, Bishop Creek, Inyo county, by Rev. H. B. Hemrock.

March 27th—Logan Allen McLerie, aged 31, and Ida Frances Lount, aged 29, both of San Francisco; by Rev. F. Horton.

April 6th—Mathias Purdy, aged 27, and Helena Hansen, aged 26, both of Oakland; by Rev. August Lemkan.

April 11th—Henry Spencer, aged 32, and Jennie Howes, aged 23, both of San Francisco; by C. E. Snook, J. P.

April 5th—Albert Greenberry Maloney, aged 62, Corvallis, Or., and Florence Cottingham, aged 39, Oakland; by Rev. C. H. Hobart.

April 12th—Frederick William Gustave Peters, aged 23, and Katie Hoffmann, aged 21, both of Alameda; by Rev. E. J. Doran.

April 7th—William Henry Ketcham, aged 25, New York, and Helen W. Little, aged 23, Oakland; by Rev. Hobart Chetwood.

December 17th—John Treadwell, aged 23, San Francisco, and Fredrika Josephine Graner, aged 23, Oakland; by Rev. Hobart Chetwood.

March 21st—Edward Stock Jr., aged 25 and May Bernardino Barry, aged 22 both of Oakland; by Rev. Francis A. Horton.

SUPERIOR COURT.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890.

Department One—Greene, Judge: O'Brien, vs. O'Brien; motion to dismiss appeal. Marcuse vs. His Creditors; final discharge of assignee. Todd vs. Kelly; motion for change of venue. Newsome vs. Adams; motion for change of venue and demurrer to complaint. In re G. Cohen; petition for discharge, and motion to set apart personal property. Potter vs. Bachelder; demurrer to complaint. Smith vs. Matthews; demurrer to complaint. Estate of L. S. Lovland; petition for letters. Estate of A. Dougherty; second account. Estate of J. J. Hooper, minor; settlement of seventh annual account. Estate of P. A. B. V. Lahatent; settlement of account. Estate of A. Oliver; probate of will. Estate of A. F. de Cotto; settlement of account. Estate of G. H. Debor; petition for letters. Estate of H. Morris; probate of will. Estate of J. Nichols; petition for homestead. Estate of H. G. Allen et al.; settlement of account. Estate of M. M. Amoral, minor; account and petition for letters. Estate of D. P. Barston; petition for order of sale.

Department Two—Gibson Judge: Boyenval vs. Rowe, motion to retax costs; Ryer vs. Ryer, demurrer; town of San Leandro vs. Smith, motion to strike out; estate of S. C. Merrill, petition for letters; estate of E. R. Lynch, petition for letters.

Department Three—Ellsworth Judge: Spring Valley Company vs. Barber, demurrer; Nicol vs. Southern Pacific Company, demurrer; Stanley vs. Richardson, motion; People vs. Ah Hin, to be set for trial; Hansen vs. Hansen, motion for alimony; Bauer vs. Cronin, demurrer; Pearson vs. Butler, demurrer; estate of N. E. Luey, account and distribution; estate of N. Curtis, contest of will; estate of H. Breuer, account; estate of H. Saying, account and distribution; estate of Henry Diercks, account and distribution.

A Pleasant Call.

On a recent visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton of Luray, Russell Co., Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co. Des Moines, to show them his six-year-old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy. He says it has an excellent reputation in his vicinity; that farmers come fifteen miles to his store for it. For sale by Kirkland & Trowbridge.

Prof. W. H. Stewart.

Prof. W. H. Stewart has, at a great expense, refitted and improved his establishment, having six of the best artists in the state for fine shaving and artistic hair cutting and luxurious shampooing, go to the Ne Plus Ultra Tonsorial parlor, 964 Broadway. Ladies' hair cutting and shampooing a specialty, by Prof. W. H. Stewart.

The Oakland Gurney Cab Co:

Will accommodate the traveling public at the following rates:

One mile or less, each passenger..25c.
Per hour, one passenger.....75c.
" " 2, 3 or 4 " $1 00

Special rates to all points outside city limits.

Train and party orders given prompt attention. Office 958 Broadway. Telephone 48.

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And teacher, cures spasms, rheumatism, insanity and all ailments given up by the old school of medicine; use neither medicine nor electricity, but the power of the soul. Parlor 915 Eighteenth street.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

What Others Think

might be done, we are doing; now is your time in life to secure a bargain in crockery or glassware, at H. Schellhaas'.

THE quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation; to make the blood rich in life and strength-giving constituents, use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier: it will nourish the properties of the blood from which the elements of vitality are drawn.

CALL and see the great American wonder at Downes & Byrne's, 8th and Washington streets.

WHY pay 50 cents and 75 cents for music you can get for 10 cents at Girard's music store, 1159 Broadway.

SEND in your orders for ice cream to Brookes' 1205 Broadway, Delivered free.

BEEBY carries a larger stock than any retail harness house in the State. No use to tell you he sells cheap; every one knows that who trades there.

A good single harness or $15 at Beeby's, 1058 Broadway, and those for $17 50, $20 and $22 50 are dandies.

Lowest prices for axle greese, washers, harness dressing, and oil at Beeby's

Driving Gloves at Beeby's, 1058 Bd'y

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

SATURDAY, April 19.

Ann, wife of Duncan McEachen, to Duncan McEachen—W Lewis 200 N from Third, W 50x120, Oakland ... Gift
Ann E. wife H. T. Webster, to Herbert F. Webster—E Myrtle, 127 N from Twenty-eighth, N 30x127, Oakland ... Gift
S. E. D. Hansen and wife, Mary L., to Mrs. Margaret Logan—NW Third and Harrison, N 50x95, Oakland ... 5
Elsie A. McElrath to W. R. Bingham—Lot 21, block 216D, Alden tract, Temescal ... 10
James Kelly to Catherine Kelly, his wife—Lots 7 and 8, block 116, lots 24 to 26, 28, and 29, block 48; lots 1 and 11, block 33, Berkeley Land and Town Improvement Association, Berkeley ... Gift
James Gamble to L. L. M. Salsbury and Alex Campbell—Lots 1 to 6 inclusive, block C, Smith's subdivision, part Mathews tract, Berkeley ... 10
John R. Sands to Edwin W. Woodward—Lots 2 and 3, block D, Parson's Golden Gate tract, Oakland township ... 5
Emma, wife of Leo A. Jacob, to Charles B. Des Cormiers—W line, 341 8-12 N from Bristol, W 1 3-8, S 1 5-8, E 153 5-12 to beginning, portion subdivision B, lot 7, block 799, Watts tract, Oakland ... 5
Nellie Walker to Ellen Lee Cotton—S ½ block 21, Woodstock, Alameda ... 1
Mariner Wilson to Same—Same ... 1
Ellen Lee Cotton to Emma A., wife of Zeblos A. Cotton—Lots 1, 2 and 3, block 21, Woodstock, Alameda ... Gift
Francis W. Clute to J. B. Whatron—Lot 37, block 6, Maxwell tract, Oakland township, also, lot 1, block 2, Teachers' State University Homestead Association, Berkeley, claim ... 1
G. J. Raleigh to J. N. Fairchild—Sixty-sixth street, 201 W from Telegraph avenue, W 40, S 141 11-12, E 42, N 116 10-12, Oakland ... 10
John B. Lebrec and wife to John W. Powell—N Central avenue, 220 W from Walnut street, W 50x220, Alameda ... 300
Wilson H. Sigourney to Charles E. Young—E Chestnut, 265 S from Tenth, E 100x80 10, Oakland, quitclaim ... 5
Diserto Baumann to John Baumann, her husband—NW Fourteenth avenue, 75 SW from East Twelfth street, SW 22½, NW 40, SW 2½, NW 50, NE 50, SE 105 to beginning, Oakland ... Gift

MORTGAGES.

SATURDAY, April 19.

Mary H., wife of W. S. Gilbert, to Charles McCarthy—Lots 5, 7, 9 and 10, block E, Parsons' Golden Gate tract, Oakland Township ... 2100
Same to same—Lots 12 to 18, block E, same tract ... 2500
Ellen Maloney (Union Savings Bank—E Peralta, 225 S from Fifth, E 85, S 25, W 95, to E Peralta, N 25 to beginning, Oakland ... 500
Edward J. Holt to California Building and Loan Association—W Monroe, 330 S from Kings avenue, S 50x120, Alameda ... 4200
Dennis Welch and wife to Thomas H. White, Jr., and wife—S San Jose avenue, 400 W from Oak street, W 50x150, Alameda ... 700
A. H. Broad to Union Savings Bank—NW Thirteenth avenue, 50 SW from Twenty-first street, SW 50x100, Oakland ... 1000
John Potter and wife to Same—W Webster, 1002 N from Fourteenth, N 50x150, Oakland ... 2100
Bernhard Bruchmann and wife to Alice Mulherkey—S Alliston street, 120 E from Sixth, E 24x100, Berkeley ... 500
Ernest S. Wilkins and wife to Oakland Bank of Savings—SW line East Eighteenth street, 120 S from Twelfth avenue, SE 30x100, SW, Oakland ... 300
Jacob Hanna to Bank of Livermore—501-1000 of an acre at intersection line of McLeod tract with SE line C. P. R. R. Co., Livermore ... 50
Ellen Lee Cotton to Charles L. Tilden, trustee—Lots 4 to 6, block 21, Woodstock, Alameda ... 1000
Henry F. Eber to S. Huff—Six of an acre, on north line Callan avenue, San Leandro ... 1000

San Mateo Property.

On May day a special excursion train will be run to San Mateo by the Arthur R. Briggs Co. of 314 California street, San Francisco. At San Mateo, an auction sale will be held at which seventy fine residence lots in the Brewster Estate will be disposed of at auction. The property is in the most aristocratic part of the town. The magnificent modern villa residence of H. R. Judah on a beautifully improved piece of ground 100x300 feet in size, will also be disposed of. The excursion train will leave San Francisco at 11 A. M., and round trip tickets may be had for 50 cents. The sale is absolute and the terms are easy.

Dr. Merriman's Fragrant Kalliodont.

Dr. Merriman's Fragrant KALLIODONT is prepared from pure ingredients and by the highest skill. Guaranteed to beautify and preserve the teeth, imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath, and charms all who use it. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

POWELL.—In this city, April 18, Jennie beloved wife of Albert Powell, a native of Montreal, Canada, aged 39 years, 3 months and 18 days.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, TO-MORROW (Sunday), April 20 at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence 813 Seventeenth street. Interment Mountain View Cemetery.

Undertakers.

KISTER, CARMANY, LEITCH.
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806 Broadway, Oakland.
Tel. 240. Prompt attention, day or night.

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Funeral Director and Embalmer,
Parlors, 1232-34 San Pablo Ave
Opposite City Hall. Everything required for funerals. Office open day and night. Telephones—Residence, 453; Office 141

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McAVOY and McCARTHY
UNDERTAKE
873 WASHINGTON STREET,
Bet. 7th and 8th, Oakland, Cal. Tele. No
J. L. McCarthy's Residence Tele. 316

HENRY EVERS,
UNDERTAKER;
CORONER OF ALAMEDA CO.
865 Washington St.,
Between 7th and 8th.
Telephone No. 284. OAKLAND.

ORDINANCE NO.——.

An Ordinance Repealing "An Ordinance Concerning Public Health" Approved February 21, 1888.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland as follows:

Section 1. An ordinance entitled "An ordinance concerning public health" approved February 21, 1888, is hereby repealed.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs Cameron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 18, 1890.

EXPIRATION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

Entire Stock to Be Sold

Store Closed at 5 P. M. This Evening!

On Monday morning at 10 A. M. we will Resume Business, and offer without reserve our ENTIRE STOCK of ELEGANT DRY and FANCY GOODS, embracing Choice Spring Good in Every Department at

Enormous Reductions.

It is to the interest of every person requiring or anticipating the purchase of Dry Goods to go early and procure the Most Standard Goods at far below cost of importation.

Goods Sold for Cash Only.

☞ Arrangements has been made to deliver packages in San Francisco, Alameda, Fruit Vale, Berkeley and Oakland free.

Kennedy, Quinlan Dry Goods Co.

Thirteenth and Broadway.

Woodward & Merrill,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS.
902 Broadway . . . . . Oakland
232 Montgomery St . . San Francisco
H. H. Matlock & Son, Auctioneers.

THE BEAUTIFUL
GOV. HAIGHT PROPERTY
Covered with choice fruit and ornamental trees, in sub... Santa Clara
AT AUCTION
SATURDAY, April 26, 1890,
At 2 o'clock P. M. on the grounds.
VERY LIBERAL TERMS
Only [illegible] cash, [illegible] years, [illegible] per cent.
A GRAND OPPORTUNITY
To make a fine investment or to secure a home in the city of
ALAMEDA!
To reach the property, get off at Third Street Station, Narrow Gauge, or Second Street Special to Alameda, narrow gauge. Horses will be ferried to San Francisco. Street cars every 5 minutes to Oakland.
For Maps and Particulars apply at the office of
WOODWARD & MERRILL,
902 Broadway, Oakland.
Or to JOHN F. BALL, 1502 Park St., Alameda.

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SURGEON DENTIST
861 BROADWAY,
Cor. 7th St., Oakland.
☞ Special Attention paid to Fine Gold Fillings; to the Treatment and Preservation of Exposed Nerves, to the cure of all diseases of the Mouth, and to the Correction of Irregularities of the Teeth.
OFFICE HOURS:—9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PETITION

—TO—

Board of Supervisors

TO REGULATE

WATER RATES, Etc.

To the Honorable, The Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, State of California:

The undersigned, inhabitants of Alameda County, Cal., being tax payers of said County of Alameda, respectfully petition your Honorable Body, and request you to regulate and control the rates and compensation to be collected by the Contra Costa Water Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of California, for the sale, rental and distribution of any water that they may have appropriated to any of the inhabitants of such County who reside in the limits of Alameda County, and not in any city or town thereof.

Your petitioners respectfully state that the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County have not fixed or regulated the rates and compensation to be collected by said corporation for the water it supplies to the inhabitants of the County of Alameda, outside of any city or town therein, since 1882.

Your petitioners respectfully request that at the time to be hereinafter appointed for the hearing of this petition, your Honorable Body shall estimate as near as may be, the value of the canals, ditches, flumes, water chutes, and all other property actually used and useful to the appropriation and furnishing of water belonging to and possessed by the said Contra Costa Water Company, and that the Board shall in like manner estimate the annual reasonable expenses of said Company, including the cost of management and operating expenses, as is provided in an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled, "An act to regulate and control the sale, rental and distribution of appropriated water in this state, other than in any city, city and county or town therein and to secure the rights of way for the conveyance of such water to the place of use."

Approved March 12th 1885.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

GEO. F. GAMBLE, Piedmont.
J. E. MCELRATH, Elmwood.
H. C. BABCOCK, Temescal.
JACOB HANES, Temescal.
R. B. NIXON, Temescal.
LOUIS SAAR.
THOS. POLLARD, Temescal.
GEO. P. MORROW, Temescal.
GEORGE MORROW, Temescal.
P. SWORDS, Temescal.
WILLIAM T. CARROLL, Temescal
T. S. SULLIVAN, Temescal.
J. L. SHERWOOD, Temescal.
ANDREW CAMPBELL, Temescal
JOHN GUNNESS, Temescal.
THOS. ROWAN, Temescal.
C. PEDRINI, North Temescal.
JOS. M. PEDRINI, North Temescal.
F. A. LEACH.
HENRY JUND.
AGUSTINE GALINDO.
JAS. GAMBLE, Piedmont.
A. J. SNYDER.
J. W. WILLIAMS.
J. R. TALCOTT, High St.
H. POWELL, Haywards.
WILLIAM H. MACKINNON, Island
W. E. BARNARD.
C. A. KLINKNER, Klinknerville.
W. R. THOMAS, Oakland.
ISRAEL LAWTON, Oakland.
J. W. DUTTON, Oakland.

[Endorsed.]
Filed, March 18th, 1890.
[SEAL.] CHAS. T. BOARDMAN,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Board Supervisors.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, Cal., Oakland, Cal., March 20th, 1890.

Pursuant to section three of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to regulate and control the sale, rental and distribution of appropriated water in this State, other than in any city, city and county, or town therein, and to secure the rights of way for the conveyance of such water to the places of use.

Approved March 12, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the above petition will be heard by the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, California, in the room of said Supervisors, at the Court House of Alameda County, California, in the City of Oakland, California, on the 5th day of May, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, a day of the next regular term of the session of said board.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Board of Supervisors.

[SEAL.]

CHAS. T. BOARDMAN,

County Clerk of Alameda County, Cal., and ex-officio Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

AGAINST UNIONS.

Irving M. Scott of the Union Iron Works.

COMPLETE EXPRESSION OF HIS VIEWS

A Manufacturer's Address Upon Unions and the Labor Question From His Standpoint.

Irving M. Scott, of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, expressed at Hamilton Hall, last evening, his views on "Trades Unions and the Labor Question from a Manufacturer's standpoint." The hall was filled with a very appreciative audience, among whom were many laboring men. The fact that Mr. Scott is an employer, paying a vast number of men, and that work at the Union Iron Works is now delayed because of the strike of molders, caused a particular interest in the paper. At some periods the address was applauded, the laborers themselves joining in occasionally.

John P. Irish presided, and introduced Mr. Scott. The address which Mr. Scott read was prepared some eighteen months ago, and has no reference to present disturbances, and is neither local or personal. Because of Mr. Scott's position as a great manufacturer, his opinions will be read with intense interest. Therefore, his paper is printed in full. When James G. Maguire answers him a complete report of the answer will be printed.

Following is Mr. Scott's address complete:

In discussing this subject, these three cardinal and leading questions naturally present themselves:

First. What are the objects of the trades unions and labor organizations, and what the means proposed and employed in their attainment?

Second.—Are the means thus proposed and employed for the attainment of these objects wise and equitable?

Third.—Would the attainment of these objects benefit the laboring classes and the commonwealth?

First. What are the objects of the trades unions and labor organizations, and what the means proposed and employed in their attainment?

In their manifestoes, they declare good to be their ultimate object. But so common is this motto, that it would be difficult to find any one so obtuse, as not to profess that his object is good. The crusades, that drained Christendom and Moslemdom of their best blood, and proved barren of commendable results, were inaugurated and prosecuted in the name of good. Probably, their intent was good. So, perchance, the intent of J. Wilkes Booth, in striking down the great apostle of human rights, was as good as that of Marcus Brutus in striking the heart of the tyrant, Cæsar. Good intentions, like unrestrained flames, often become the furies of mischief and destruction. Dismissing, then, the avowed intent of these organizations with respect to their ultimate objects, let us investigate the mediate objects sought, and the means of their attainment, by which they easy to reach the ultimate object.

The Internationalists proclaim, that what they would achieve is:

"First. Destruction of existing class rule, by all means, *i. e.*—by energetic, relentless, revolutionary and international action.

"Second.—Establishment of a free society, based upon co-operative organization of production.

Third. Free exchange of equivalent products by and between the productive organizations without commerce and profit-mongery.

Fourth. Organizations of education on a secular, scientific, and equal basis for both sexes.

Fifth. Equal rights for all without distinction to sex or race.

Sixth. Regulation of all public affairs by free contracts between the autonomous (independent) communes and associations."

It is to be observed that the term "Free Contract," in the language of the Internationalists, means a contract which may be fulfilled or not, according to the good pleasure of the parties; in other words, a contract obligatory on the part of neither party concerned. The one who breaks it suffers no penalty.

The ideals of the Internationalists are: common property; socialistic production and distribution; free love; anarchy, that is, away with private property; away with all authority; away with State; away with the family; away with religion.

Thus, the *Fecheit* exclaims: "Religion, authority, and State are all carved out of the same piece of wood; to the devil with them all." The *Verbote* declares that "marriage is so long moral as it rests upon the free inclination of man and wife." The Internationalists, in their propaganda of deed, say that "the political institutions of the time are the agency of the property class," and advocate a "recourse to force" for their destruction. They glorify dynamite in song, thus: "Hurrah for science! Hurrah for dynamite, the power which in our hands shall make an end of tyranny!" A publication called *Truth* advertises: "*Truth* is 5 cents a copy and dynamite 10 cents a pound," and says: "Every trades union and assembly ought to pick its best men, and form them into classes for the study of chemistry." It further says: "War to the palace, peace to the cottage, death to luxurious idleness!" "We have no moment to waste. Arm, I say, to the to the teeth! for the revolution is upon you!" "Abram S. Hewitt ought to be turned over to some recruit whose services should be paid for out of Patrick Ford's emergency fund."

Hypocrisy, fraud, deceit, adultery, robbery, and murder are held sacred when beneficial to their object—the revolution. The "property class" is used as a term of reproach, and those possessing property, however rightfully obtained, are denounced "robbers," whose assassination is euphoniously called execution.

The *Freiheit*, an organ of the Internationalists, says:

The revolutionist has no personal interest, concerns, feelings or inclinations, no property, not even a name. Everything him is swallowed up by one exclusive interest, by one single thought, by one single passion—the revolution. In the depths of his nature, not only in words, but also in deeds, has he fully broken with the civil order, with the laws currently recognized in this world, with customs, morals, and usages. He is the unreconcilable enemy of this world; and if he continues to live in it, it only happens in order to destroy it with greater certainty. The revolutionist despises all dogmas, and renounces the science of the present world, which he leaves for future generations. He knows only one science, namely, destruction. For this purpose, and for this alone, he studies mechanics, physics, chemistry, and possibly also medicine. For this purpose he studies, day and night, living science—men, characters, and relations—as well as all conditions of the present social order in all its ramifications. He despises public opinion. He despises and hates the present morality in all its leadings and in all its manifestations. For him everything is moral which proves the triumph of the revolution—everything immoral and criminal which hinders it. Severe against himself, he must likewise be severe against others. Every affection, the effeminating sensations of relationship, friendship, love, gratitude, all must be smothered in time by the one cold passion, the revolutionary work. For him there is only one pleasure, one comfort, one recompense—the success of the revolution. Day and night may he cherish only one thought, only one purpose, namely, inexorable destruction. While he pursues this purpose, without rest, and in cold blood, he must be ready to die, and equally ready to kill every one with his own hands who hinders him in the attainment of his purpose. For the sake of unclenching destruction, the revolutionist can, and indeed, often must, live in the midst of society, and appear to be different from what he really is. The revolutionist must gain access to the higher circles, the church, the palace. This entire lewd official society is divided into several categories. The first consists of those who are forthwith to be consecrated to *death*.

At the grand demonstration held in 1883, in Irving Hall, New York, under the auspices of the Internationalists, resolutions were unanimously adopted glorifying the murders of the Viennese police, urging the revolutionists to spare no life which stood in the way of the extinguishment of the aristocracy and bourgeoise, especially that of the Emperor, and closing with these words:

BROTHERS: Your affair is that of the oppressed against their tyrants. It is not the affair of Austria. It is the most sacred affair of the people of all lands. Comrades, we applaud most heartily your acts and your tactics. Kill, destroy and annihilate your aristocracy and bourgeoise to the last man. In dealing with the canaille show neither love nor pity. *Vive la revolution sociale!*

The Internationalists in their letter to tramps, among other things say: "Stroll you down the avenues of the rich, and look through the magnificent plate windows into their voluptuous homes, and here you will find the very identical robbers who have despoiled you and yours. Then let your tragedy be enacted here! Awaken them from their wanton sports at your expense. Send forth your petition, and let them read it by the red glare of destruction. Learn the use of explosives."

The Socialistic Labor Party, among other things set forth in their platform:

Labor being the only creator of all wealth and civilization, it rightfully follows that those who perform all labor and create all wealth, should enjoy the result of their toil.

We demand:

That the land, the instruments of production (machines, factories, etc.), and the products of labor, become the common property of the whole people, and that all production be organized co-operatively, and be carried on under the direction of the commonwealth; as also the co-operative distribution of the products according to the services rendered, and to the just needs of the individuals.

That the United States shall take possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones, and all other means of public transportation.

That the United States shall have the right of expropriation of running patents, new inventions to be free to all, but inventors to be remunerated by national rewards.

That the Presidency, Vice-Presidency, and Senate of the United States be abolished.

That an Executive Board be established, whose members are to be elective, and may at any time be recalled by the House of Representatives as the only legislative body.

That the States and municipalities adopt corresponding amendments of their constitutions and statutes.

That the people have the right to prepare laws (initiative) and to vote upon all laws of importance (referendum).

That the members of all legislative bodies be responsible to and subject to recall by the constituency.

The representatives of the Wage Workers of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, July 1, 1886, among other things say:

We, therefore, the representatives of the Wage Workers of the United States of America, in congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the wage workers here represented, solemnly publish and declare that the trade and labor organizations herein represented are, and of right ought to be, free and independent organizations; that they are absolved from all political allegiance to the present Government, and to the old political parties, and that all political connection between them is, and ought to be, totally dissolved, and that, as free and independent organizations, they have full power to formulate their own laws, and to enforce them by the boycott, by social ostracism, and by any and all peaceable measures which may hereafter be deemed necessary.

The Knights of Labor, in their preamble, set forth among other things, that they demand of the government:

The abolition of the contract system on national, State, and municipal works.

The enactment of laws providing for arbitrators between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

The establishment of a national monetary system in which a circulating medium in necessary quantity shall issue direct to the people without the intervention of banks; that all the national issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and that the government shall not guarantee or recognize any private banks, or create any banking corporations.

That interest-bearing bonds, bills of credit or notes, shall never be issued by the government; but that when need arises, the emergency shall be met by issue of legal tender and non-interest bearing money.

That the government shall obtain possession by purchase, under the right of eminent domain, of all telegraphs, telephones, and railroads; and that hereafter no charter or license be issued to any corporation for construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers, or freight.

And while making the foregoing demands upon government, we will endeavor to associate our labors:

To establish co-operative institutions such as will tend to supersede the wage system, by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system.

To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened, and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

A generalization of the preceding manifestoes and preambles shows that chief among the objects sought is to supplant competitive industry by communistic industry, to subvert our present form of government, and to rear upon its ruins a government under the control of the Labor organizations.

The means of attaining these objects adopted and practiced by the trades unions—labor organizations—are strikes, boycotts, ostracism, and the precluding of non-union men from work, and of apprentices from learning their trades, except within the minimum limits prescribed by the self-constituted authority of these labor organizations. And as a further means, violence is not unfrequently resorted to, without regard to life and limb of the unoffending.

ARE THE MEANS WISE AND EQUITABLE?

Second. Are the means thus proposed and employed for the attainment of these objects wise and equitable?

In answering this question we appeal to the determinations of the wise and just in the affairs of men, and to reason.

The first man born killed the second man born, was tried therefor in the court of Heaven, found guilty of murder, so marked that men might know him, and expatriated by the all-wise judge. It is further recorded that the all-wise legislator made and gave forth from Sinai these laws, among others, for the government of mankind:

Thou shalt not kill. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not lie. Thou shalt not defile. Thou shalt not covet.

The founder of Christianity supplements the decalogue with these laws:

Love thy Maker superlatively, and love thy fellow man as thyself:

Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you.

Confucius, universally famed for his wisdom and justice, says: "What you do not like when done to yourself, do not do to others."

Socrates, renowned for his wisdom and justice, practiced as he taught: "Not to inflict the slightest injury upon any one, but to confer the greatest benefits upon all who came in contact with him."

The maxim of law, "So use your own as not to injure another," comes down to us sanctioned and hallowed by the wise and just, of all ages, from a remote antiquity.

The authors of the Declaration of Independence solemnly declare: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The preamble of the Constitution sets forth: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States."

As to moral right, the rights and duties of man, the preceding quotations show that the world's greatest sages and benefactors, Jew, Pagan, Christian and Free Thinker, are in entire accord. Their enunciations, as all not, steal not, lie not, defile not, covet not, do to others as you would that they should do to you. "So use your own as not to injure another," "Among the inalienable rights of man are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," meet with a hearty response in the mind and conscience of mankind.

These principles then, with respect to the rights and duties of man, the fundamental rules which should govern the actions of his life, are self evident truths. Reason and experience confirm them such. Compare with these rules of action those proposed and employed by the Internationalists to effect their ideal revolution, to effect the subversion of government, as away with private property, away with all authority, away with protection of the weak against the strong, away with the State, away with the family, away with religion, away with order and civilization, "to the devil with them all," and substitute therefor anarchy, hypocrisy, fraud, deceit, adultery, robbery and murder in cold blood. Hurrah for dynamite! Compare, I say, the grand moral rules of action with those promulgated by the Internationalists, and mark the contrast. No one can fail to perceive how wise and just are the former, and how unwise and inequitable are the latter. Indeed, the mind is unable to conceive of a government sufficiently oppressive and corrupt to render its overthrow justifiable by such means, for by this mode of subversion, the evil, however great, would be greatly aggravated. Bad government is preferable to anarchy.

This being true, how inexplicable the effort to overturn the people's government of equality and freedom. But these facts cannot be gainsaid. It warms and cherishes the Internationalist—most likely an exile—in its bosom, as did the farmer the viper benumbed with cold, and like the viper when warmed into life, the ingrate seeks to sting into death his benefactor.

The Socialist, though not so rash and sanguinary in his manifesto as the Internationalist, yet seems no less determined to subvert our present social and industrial institutions and form of government, and to substitute therefor his ideal or dream forms. Competitive industry, the Presidency, Vice-Presidency, and Senate of the United States have his especial aversion. These are his bane. These he would abolish. He seeks to accomplish his purpose in part by education and in part by compulsion. He would instil his economic notions and preach his political heresies, would inculcate in the mind of youth and age hatred to our present form of government until he should find himself clothed with strength, when he would complete the ruin of our industrial and political institutions by force of arms. Thus adroitly attempting to cast the odium of civil war which he would inaugurate upon the supporters of our present form of government, he says: "We must expect that our enemies—when they see our power increasing in a peaceful and legal way and approaching victory—will on their part become rebels, just as once did the slaveholders; and then the time will come for the cause of labor, when that old, prime lever of all revolutions—force—must be applied, in order to place the working masses in control of the State, which then, for the first time, will be the representative, not of a few privileged classes, but of all society."

The Socialist bides his time, estimating that "it may take five hundred years to effect his purpose."

But though patient, he seems at heart no less a revolutionist than does the Internationalist; and, like the Internationalist, he proposes to gain his object, as he informs us, by "force."

The wage-workers, through their representatives assembled, as shown, lawfully declare their independence of our Government, as unequivocally so as did the signers of the Declaration of Independence of the United States declare our country's independence of the crown of Great Britain. Their high-sounding manifesto would in any other country than that of the United States be held either treasonable or the ravings of a madman, who would be forthwith sent to the insane asylum. It is safe to assume that no American, unless bereft of his reason, or guilty of perjury in obtaining his right of American franchise, subscribed to this sacrilegious declaration. But of whatever nationality the offending parties may be, it seems proper that they should be taken at their word, held and treated as enemies. They throw down the gauntlet, absolve their allegiance to the Government, spit in its face and declare war by what they are pleased to call peaceful measures.

As well call the investment of Metz by the German army a peaceful measure as the practice of the boycott and social ostracism.

"Nay, take my life and all,
Pardon not that;
You take my house
When you take the prop
That does sustain my house;
You take my life
When you take the means
Whereby I live."

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Knights of Labor, although they do not announce a determination to overthrow our present form of government, yet fraternize with the Socialists. They wage war upon our industrial institutions and constitutional rights.

They arrogate to themselves a power greater than that conferred on government by the Constitution, and clothe their Master Workman with power exceeding that enjoyed by the President of the United States. And this power is a menace to our dearest rights, especially so if it be true, as averred by those seeming well fortified with facts, that it may be wielded by a foreign potentate.

Among their vagaries the Knights of Labor demand that government shall usurp the rights of the people; demand that government shall monopolize certain industries and shall deny the individual his "inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness." They do violence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution by denying to others those rights and privileges which they claim for themselves. They obstruct trade and commerce by physical force, and do not abstain from the use of dynamite to effect their ends. We bring against the Knights of Labor no railing accusation. Nor do we bring a railing accusation against any organization of labor; each has made its own record, is bound by it, and "cannot argue the seal off the bond."

It would seem that the several labor organizations hereinbefore considered, and fairly representing the promoters of the labor movement in America, are species, whose genus is communism. However loathsome it may be to admit it, the fact is nevertheless patent. This ultimate object may not be apparent to the rank and file, but is kept constantly in view by the leaders.

Let us now consider the effects of strikes, boycotts and ostracism as practically demonstrated.

The United States Statistics, according to the report of the Commissioners of Labor for 1887 on strikes and lock outs, show that in six years there occured in the United States 3,902 strikes, affecting 22,304 establishments and involving 1,323,203 employes striking, and that the loss was: to the strikers, $51,814,723, and to the employers, $30,701,553. That the losses during the same period arising from lock-outs were $8,157,717 to the employed and $3,462,261 to the employers.

The losses consequent upon these strikes and turn-outs to others than employes and employers—to individuals having business relations with the establishments directly concerned—in trade, commerce and the country are not yet determined. These evidently far exceed the losses specified.

It is evident from the preceding showing that strikes have not been a financial success to the parties inaugurating them, nor to the country.

Of the 1,323,203 strikers in America during the last six years, only 168,761 attained their demands, or, in other words, less than 13 per cent of the whole number were nominally successful.

Among the various causes or objects of these strikes, may be mentioned those for preventing "the employment of non-union men, and the employment of non-union foremen," and for compelling "a recognition of the Labor Union, the adoption of its scale of prices, and for the enforcement of Union rules." It is difficult to conceive of anything more repugnant to the spirit of our national compact—to the genius of liberty—than the arrogated claim of the labor organizations, that they of right are the dictators of labor; that they of right are empowered to say whom they will hire, and whom they will not, permit to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. Can aught be more unwise and inequitable than such a claim, in this age of enlightenment? Is it too much to say, that it is the Herod and seems the resurrected evil spirit of the dark ages?

These Labor Organizations, while seeking to hedge themselves against competition, to increase and protect their own wages by shutting others out from access to their employment, not abstaining from violence to effect their ends, make piteous appeals for public sympathy. On the one hand, they would extort the last dime from the employer, and on the other, force starvation upon their weaker fellows who are not in their conspiracy.

AGGRESSIONS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Of the aggressions of the Labor Organizations, not the least reprehensible is that pertaining to apprentices.

Thus, for example, some Unions demand there shall be but one apprentice to eight journeymen.

Assume that of every eight journeymen, four are married, and have each three children; there will then be twelve children in the four families—equally divided as to sex. Now, by the rules of the union, but one of these six boys is permitted to learn the trade, while the other five boys are precluded—are forced upon the other industries. These being full, the poor boy, are consigned to hoodlumism.

For this reason, the rule seems unwise and inequitable. It is akin to that of primogeniture. Further, it strikes at the root of American freedom. This rule enforced, reduces to a myth our declaration: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The Government of the United States could not, with impunity, exercise a power so arbitrary, unwise and inequitable. Indeed, it is questionable if the Czar of Russia would be permitted by his people to outrage their rights so grossly. The rule is of foreign birth, foreign spirit, and is practiced in the interest of foreigners.

On the subject of rules pertaining to apprenticeship, it is further to be remarked, if the unions could, with impunity, prescribe the ratio of apprentices to journeymen in their trade then the skilled of all trades and professions would be equally empowered to prescribe like terms to those seeking access to their vocations. This order of things obtaining would enjoin idleness upon the masses, and effectually block the wheels of progress. Now, "the moment advance stops, the seeds of final overthrow begin to take root in the soil."

In further answer to the question with respect to the wisdom and equity of strikes and boycotts, and interference with the natural bent of industry, we offer the following extracts from the decisions of courts in the United States:

In rendering his decision on the trial of the journeymen boot and shoemakers of Philadelphia, in 1806, the Recorder, guided by the Common Law of England, boldly asserted that a "combination of workmen to raise their wages may be considered in a two-fold point of view: one is to benefit themselves, the other is to injure those who do not join their society. The rule of law condemns both." "The Common Law says there may be cases in which what one man may do without offense, many combined may not do with impunity. It distinguishes between the object so aimed at in different transactions. If the purpose to be obtained be an object of individual interest, it may fairly be attempted by an individual. Many are prohibited from combining for the attainment of it."

In December, 1815, in the Court of Quarter Sessions for Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, "certain journeymen cordwainers of Pittsburg were placed on trial for a conspiracy to raise wages. Judge Roberts, who presided at the trial, in delivering his charge to the jury said: "With the regulations of wages, or the profit of one or the other, you have nothing to do. It has been truly said that every man has a right to affix what price he pleases on his labor. It is not for demanding high prices that these men are indicted, but for employing unlawful means to extort these prices—for using means prejudicial to the community. *A conspiracy to compel an employer to have only a certain description of persons is indictable. It is a subversion of the liberty of the citizen—it has a direct tendency to restrain trade and create monopoly.* A conspiracy to prevent a man from freely exercising his trade or profession in a particular place is indictable. In many cases of conspiracy the means employed have a semblance of being lawful. They are frequently such as would be lawful in an individual. For instance, you have a right to have your boots, your coat, or your hat made by whom you please. You may decline employing any particular shoemaker, tailor, or hatter, at your pleasure. You may advise your neighbors not to employ a particular mechanic. But should you combine and confederate with others to ruin any particular shoemaker, tailor, or hatter, or other mechanic or tradesman, by preventing persons from employing him, it would be unlawful and indictable."

In the case of certain employers, master ladies' shoemakers, who had agreed with each other not to employ any journeyman who would not consent to work at reduced wages, Judge Gibson, before whom the case was brought, February 21st, said:

A combination is a conspiracy in law, whenever the act to be done has a necessary tendency to prejudice the public or oppress individuals by unjustly depriving them to the power of the confederates and giving effect to the purposes of the latter, whether of extortion or mischief. Every association, therefore, is criminal whose object is to raise or depress the price of labor beyond what it would bring if left without artificial excitement.

In the case of certain journeymen shoemakers charged with conspiracy with unlawful and pernicious intent, "to regulate and control themselves and other journeymen shoemakers," * * * and further "promising and agreeing among themselves, and to and with their confederates, that neither of them would be employed for any master shoemaker who should thereafter employ Thomas J. Pennock, a journeyman boot and shoemaker, although Pennock was a good and free citizen of the State, and a good and faithful workman," Judge Savage, of the Supreme Court, said:

It is important to the best interests of society that the price of labor be left to regulate itself, or rather be limited by the demand for it. Combinations or confederacies to enhance or reduce the prices of labor, or of any articles of trade or commerce, are injurious. They may be oppressive by compelling the public to give more for an article of necessity or of convenience than it is worth; or, on the other hand, of compelling the labor of the mechanic for less than its value. Without any officiousness and improper interference on the subject, the price of labor or the wages of mechanics will be regulated by the demand for the manufactured article and the value of that which is paid for it; but the right does not exist, either to enhance the price of the article or the wages of the mechanic by any forced and artificial means. The man who owns an article of trade or commerce is not obliged to sell it for any particular price, nor is the mechanic obliged to labor by law for any particular price. He may say that he will not make coarse boots for less than one dollar per pair, and he has no right to say that no other mechanic shall make them for less.

The cloth merchant may say that he will not sell his goods for less than so much per yard, but has no right to say that any other merchant shall not sell for a less price. If one individual does not possess such a right over the conduct of another, no number of individuals can possess such a right. All combinations therefore to effect such an object are injurious, not only to the individual particularly oppressed, but the public at large. In the present case, no industrious man was driven out of employment by the unlawful measures pursued by the defendants, and no injury done to the community by diminishing the quantity of productive labor and of internal trade.

In so far as the individual sustains an injury, the remedy by "indictment" is taken away by our revised statutes, and the sufferer is left to its action in the case, and in so far as the public are concerned in the embarrassment to trade by the discouragement of industry, the defendants are liable to punishment by indictment.

Combinations of this description are lawful in Geneva, they are so in every other place. If the bootmaker may say the boots shall not be made for less than one dollar per pair, it is optional with them to say, that ten or even fifty dollars shall be paid, and no man can work a pair of boots without giving such a price as the journeyman bootmakers may choose to require. This, I apprehend, would be a monopoly of the most odious kind.

The journeyman mechanics might, by fixing their own wages, regulate the prices of all manufactured articles, and the community be enormously taxed. Should the journeymen bakers refuse to work, unless for enormous wages, which the master bakers could not afford to pay, and should they compel all the journeymen in the city to stop work, the whole population must be without bread. So of journeymen tailors, or mechanics of any description. Such combination would be productive of derangement and confusion, which certainly must be considered injurious to trade, such consequences would follow were such combinations universal. It is true that no great danger is to be apprehended on account of the impracticability of such universal combinations.

But if universally or even generally entered into, they would be prejudicial to trade and to the public, they are wrong in each particular case. The truth is, that industry requires no such means to support it; competition is the life of trade. If the defendants cannot make coarse boots for less than one dollar a pair, let them refuse to do so; but let them not directly or indirectly undertake to say that others shall not do the work for a less price.

It may be that Pennock, from greater industry or greater skill, made more profit by making boots at seventy-five cents per pair than the defendants at a dollar.

He had a right to work for what he pleased. His employer had a right to employ him for such price as they could agree upon. The interference of the defendants was unlawful; its tendency is not to individual oppression but to public inconvenience and embarrassment. I am of opinion that the offense is indictable—judgment accordingly.

Following the decision in this case, the Court of Oyer and Terminer of New York City, published, in 1836, twenty-one journeymen tailors for striking for higher wages and preventing others, with threats and promises and various methods, from working, except for the prices fixed by the Tailors' Union.

Judge Edwards, in his charge, impressed on the minds of the jury that the case was not to be considered a "mere struggle between master and journeymen." It was one on which the harmony of the whole community depended. "Let these societies only rise from time to time, and there will be as many governments as there are societies."

There was no necessity for such societies. Combinations were not necessary in this country for the protection of mechanics or any other class. They were of foreign origin, not in harmony with our institutions, nor the character of the people. He believed they were totally upheld by foreigners.

These extracts, from the decisions of eminent jurists, clearly show that they regard the means proposed and employed by the labor organizations to attain their objects, as unwise and inequitable.

STRIKES PROHIBITED BY LAW.

With respect to legislation on the subject, it is to be noted that most of the States and Territories (thirty States and three Territories) of the United States have passed stringent laws for prohibiting strikes, boycotts, and so on, as wrongs to the individual and to the community.

The gist of these laws is succinctly stated in the statutes of Illinois (enacted 1885) as follows:

"If any two or more persons shall combine for the purpose of depriving the owner or possessor of property of its lawful use and management, or of preventing by threats, suggestions of danger or any unlawful means, any person from being employed by, or obtaining employment from, any such owner or possessor of property on such terms as the parties concerned may agree upon, such persons so offending shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or confined in the county jail not exceeding six months.

"If any person shall by threat, intimidation or unlawful interference seek to prevent any other person from working or obtaining work at any lawful business, on any terms that he may see fit, such person so offending shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars.

"Whoever enters a coal bank, mine, shaft, manufactory, building or premises of another with intent to commit any injury thereto, or by means of threats, intimidation or riotous or other unlawful doings, to cause any person employed therein to leave his employment, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or confined in the county jail not exceeding six months or both."

Owing to the occurrence of repeated labor disturbances in the State, the Legislature of Illinois enacted a law more stringent than those of 1885. The law approved in 1887, reads as follows:

If any two, or more, persons, conspire, or agree together, or the officers, or executive committee, of any society, or organization, or corporation, shall issue, or utter, any circular, or edict, as the action of, or instruction to, its members, or any other persons, societies, organizations, or corporations, for the purpose of establishing a so-called boycott or black-list, or shall post, or distribute, any written, or printed, notice in any place, with the fraudulent, or malicious, intent, wrongfully and wickedly, to injure the person, character, business, or employment, or property, of another, or to do any illegal act injurious to the public trade, health, morals, police, or administration of public justice, or to prevent competition in the letting of any contract by the State, or the authorities of any counties, city, town, or village, or to induce any person not to enter into such competition, or to commit any felony, they shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy; and every such offender, whether as individuals, or as the officers of any society, or organization, and every person convicted of conspiracy at common law, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years or fined not exceeding $2000, or both.

In thirty States and three territories as shown, stringent laws have been made to protect in their lawful pursuits employers and workmen, and to protect communities against the conspiracies and intermeddling of evil-disposed individuals and organizations.

In the remaining States and territories of the Union, the Common Law of England is in force, by which, though less definite than the statutory provisions hereinbefore specified, men have been tried and often convicted of conspiracy for attempts to coerce their employers by resorting to strikes and their concomitants—the boycotting of non-union men and of those who employed them.

So that it cannot be gainsaid that the great majority of the people of the United States, through their lawful representatives, pronounce in unmistakable terms against strikes, boycotts, conspiracies, intimidation, and any and all coercive means employed by the labor organizations to attain their objects as unwise and inequitable.

Having now shown from the various points of view taken—ethical, social, political, industrial, financial, judicial and legislative, that the means contemplated in the second of the three cardinal and leading questions to attain the objects sought and specified in the first, we proceed to discuss the third question:

WHERE THE BENEFIT?

Third. Would the attainment of these objects benefit the laboring classes and the commonwealth?

The objects, it will be borne in mind, are to supplant competitive industry by communistic industry, to subvert our present form of government and to rear upon its ruins a government under the control of the labor organizations. That is, the government sought is that of Communism.

Now Communism takes on as many forms as Proteus. It has had its devotees in different ages of the world. It has come and gone, and proved as unstable as Jack-with-a-lantern.

Were the minds of all men as pure and peaceably inclined as were those of Pythagoras, Plato and Jesus of Nazareth, the millennium established on earth, with the Prince of Peace in the chair of State, and the progress of the world ended, angels might envy man his communistic joys. But this Utopian ideal probably belongs to a future epoch, remote as the death of the world. Man is man, and not an angel of light. He is endowed by nature with individualism. He aspires to better his condition; to distinguish himself among his fellows; to have something which he can call his own, he puts forth his utmost exertions,—delves the earth for its treasures, gathers gems from the land, and brings up pearls from the depth of the sea; tills broad fields of agriculture; in fine, competes for all the various rewards offered by industry and honor. Extinguish in the breast of man this hope of reward due his personal exertions,—human activity will cease, and indolence find as a pall upon the world, darker than that the poet portrays in his dream of darkness.

"The sense of property," says Chancellor Kent, "is inherent in the human breast."

A state of equality as to property is impossible to be maintained, for it is against the laws of our nature; and if it could be reduced to practice it would place the human race in a state of tasteless enjoyment and stupid inactivity, which would degrade the mind and destroy the happiness of social life.

Communism, though, when resting upon the unbridled supposition of its members, has proved abortive. How much more so would it necessarily prove as the regime of the labor movement, since its leaders ask not the consent of those whom they would govern and seek to despoil by strikes, boycotts, and social ostracism. Communism seems a medley of contradictions. The Internationalist proclaims communistic industry common property, and at the same time grants unbridled license to individualism—holding to *free contract* and that the party breaking it shall suffer no legal penalty. This is chaos—"individualism run mad."

The Socialist, with semblance of equity and profound wisdom, sets forth that: "Labor being the only creator of all wealth and civilization, it rightfully follows that those who perform all labor and create all wealth should enjoy the result of their toils," and at the same time denies the individual the fruits of his toil by confiscating it as the common property of the Commune.

The law makes one man labor to support another, or a community, against his consent, makes him a slave. Deprive individual exertion of reward proportionate to its merit, it either sickens and dies or takes up arms against the injustice.

The Knights of Labor set forth that their object is "to make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness," and at the same time obstruct industry and place the ruthless foot upon the peak of morality by depriving honest labor of the means of subsistence.

In general, it is to be remarked that an obvious feature of the latter movement in the United States is the creation of caste, most repugnant to our cherished institutions of freedom.

The fundamental doctrine of Communism, says Rousseau, is as follows:

All the clauses of the social compact may be reduced to a single one, namely, the total surrender of every individual with all his rights to the community. Every man yields himself up entire, just as he is himself, with all his strength and all his property.

Let us look at the fruits of this doctrine as developed in Paris after the evacuation of that city by the German army, with respect to which the Edinburgh *Review* for July, 1871, says:

The Commune has been supremely arbitrary and supremely stupid. In the name of Liberty it destroyed every condition of freedom. In the name of the common interests of the city it reduced that city to the depth of ruin, drove away the wealthier classes and pauperized the lower. As a means of government the secret committee of the Commune was odious and contemptible, but as an engine of social war it was terrible; for in the frenzy of despair it let loose all the powers of destruction. We shall not attempt to describe in detail the appalling spectacle of Paris as it appeared in the month of May in this year, an awful prelude to the most tremendous catastrophe in the history of man.

These excesses of the French Commune may be held by some an exception to the general rule and spirit of Communism in its *modus operandi*. But it will be asked, do these Communistic deeds of 1871 in Paris differ from those of 1790 in the same place? In what do they differ in spirit from the manifestoes of the exponents of the labor organizations, which we have hereinbefore quoted?

And to bring the question more directly home, in what do they differ in spirit from those deeds of violence done in Chicago, New York, San Francisco and elsewhere in the United States in the name of strikes, boycotts and ostracism? Is it likely, is it possible, that men capable of such wantonness—of such vandalism, are fitted to govern men and guide the State? Common sense answers emphatically, No! no! no!

And yet these very men are the would-be leaders and statesmen in the communistic goverment sought.

Judging from the spirit manifested and the deeds done by these labor organizations, it seems evident that they would, if clothed with power, establish a government more despotic than the world has ever seen. Now, good government is the *sine qua non* to the prosperity of a nation—to the advancement and happiness of the laboring classes.

However, to bring the question more closely home to the thoughtful, let us consider the genius and character of the government which these labor organizations seek to supplant by that of communism.

The Government of the United States was ordained and established in and for the rights of man as nowhere else enjoyed under the canopy of heaven. It has proved the most beneficent of all governments recorded in history. The old world has labored for sixty centuries and brought forth little else than that monstrosity, so-called, the "divine right of kings;" while under the benign auspices of the American Goddess of Liberty, a nation of united sovereigns in a single century has grown into greatness, surpassing in material wealth, in the necessaries, comforts and luxuries of life, and in the means of general intelligence, any other nation on the face of the globe.

It has furnished and is furnishing millions of happy homes for those hitherto destitute of homes in other lands. It has proved and is proving an asylum to the oppressed coming hither from foreign shores. It extends to them the hand of fellowship, and welcomes them to a feast of plenty, saying: "Eat, drink, and be merry." It confers citizenship and sovereign equality upon the humblest immigrant from a foreign country. It is the expressed will of the people, subject to modification, as that will shall be made known by means of the ballot.

It interferes with none of the rights of the individual with which he is endowed by his Creator, but secures him in their fullest enjoyment.

It restrains him only in so far that he shall "so use his own as not to injure another." It dignifies labor by making the laborer a peer in the land, and by securing him the fruits of his labor. It ensures that equity shall obtain in all its departments and in its relations to the people, individually and collectively, and in all the relations among themselves.

It upholds and encourages competitive industry, by means of which labor is furnished with the greatest amount of remunerative employment. Ample food, clothing, and shelter are thus secured to every man, woman, and child willing to work, and the greatest amount of individual and national wealth is created. It stimulates the individual by rewarding his exertions with the fruits of his toil. It offers for competition rewards of greater value, and more enobling than are the diadems of monarchs.

Indeed, no American boy is so lowly born but that he may become the President of the United States. In the progress of civilization, history fully confirms the assertion, with respect to civil affairs, that the Government of the United States is the crowning work of six thousand years.

De Tocqueville, commenting on the American model of a Republic, says:

"This Constitution, which may at first be confounded with the Federal Constitutions which have preceded it, rests in truth upon a wholly new theory, which may be considered as a great discovery in modern political science."

Lord Brougham, says: "It is the greatest refinement in social policy to which any state of circumstances has ever given rise, or to which any age has ever given birth."

"Let the American youth never forget," says Judge Story, "that they possess a noble inheritance, bought by the toils and sufferings and blood of their ancestors; and capable, if wisely improved and faithfully guarded, of transmitting to their latest posterity all the substantial blessings of life, the peaceful enjoyment of liberty, property, religion and independence. The structure has been erected by architects of consummate skill and fidelity; its compartments are beautiful as well as useful; its arrangements are full of wisdom and order; and its defences are impregnable from without. It has been reared for immortality, if the works of man may justly aspire to such a title. It may nevertheless perish in an hour by the folly or corruption, or negligence of its only keeper, *the People*."

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own—my native land."

Thus, on one hand, is seen the most beneficent civil government ever instituted and enjoyed by man, and, on the other hand, a something in the name of government, characterized so far as applied, by wrong—by the destruction of every condition of freedom, and opposed by the moral law as universally recognized by mankind, opposed by the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, opposed by the decisions of the ablest jurists of the land, opposed by the laws of the several States and Territories which express the will of the great majority of the people. It would seem from the preceding showing impossible for the thoughtful to determine otherwise, than that the attainment of the objects sought by the labor organizations of the United States, would not benefit the laboring classes and the commonwealth.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, clean

TAKING NOTES.

Another Book of Max O'Rell Is Expected.

A YEAR'S EARNINGS OF AN AUTHOR.

What Young Authors Can Expect for Their Work—An English Literary Light.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 6th.

"Is it true that you are to write another book on America?" I asked of Max O'Rell a few evenings ago in conversation. "Untrue, most decidedly. For what should I write about? Railroads and hotels? That is all I have seen this time, and they are not very fertile subjects for a book. During my last tour here I saw many things, and wrote about them; this time it has been all lecture, lecture! No, don't believe it! I shall not write a book—of course, when I get home. I may find something in my notes of interest to write a few stray articles, but that is all!" All this is said in a manner intended to be most determined, and yet beneath it all I thought I saw another volume of witticisms on American life. It will be, on the contrary, strange if those "notes" which the genial satirist is so assiduously keeping do not develop into a book.

DOES IT PAY TO BE AN AUTHOR?

I caught one of our best known authors in a confidential mood recently, and his comments on the revenue of authorship, which he gave me permission afterwards to print, carry interest with them. I may add that the name of the author is one of the most widely known in American literature today. "Seven years ago I chose between law and literature. I had every opportunity to succeed at the bar, for, through hard study and my connections, a lucrative practice seemed open to me. But I turned to authorship. Today I am what the world calls a successful author. My last novel was bid for by three publishers, and my royalties, I am told by my publishers, are higher than those of the majority of their writers. I have the pleasure of hearing my books and name hawked on the trains when I am traveling, the newspapers give me from a quarter of a column to a column and a half reviews. But what has literature brought me in money? Let me open my vest-pocket to you. Here is my actual revenue for 1889, and includes, as you see, royalties on six of my novels, magazine articles, etc., and everything is collected. Here is the total—$2170 40. Compare these actual figures to the paragraph recently circulated, in which I am reputed to earn $10,000 from my pen. Is it any wonder that the unsophisticated enter literature with false hopes? Yes, print these facts if you wish; only, of course, withhold my name and identity." I reproduce here the facts and figures as they were given to me. I only wish it were possible, for the sake of those who think that literature is a bed of roses, to give the author's name. However, the facts in general must be sufficient.

AUSTIN DOBSON'S POPULARITY.

Austin Dobson is considered by literary London as the prince of good fellows. He is on the best terms with all of the literary men in London, and like Mr. Gosse, is in the government service. He is a typical Englishman in looks, and not at all such a one as you would suppose, to be so clever a writer of society verse. He lives on the outskirts of London, has a well-furnished house with plenty of books and pictures, a charming wife, and a troop of children. He goes out occasionally to a literary dinner or breakfast, and he sometimes makes an after-dinner speech that is worth listening to. He has a wonderful collection of rare books and autographs.

PRICES PAID FOR LITERARY WORK.

I am constantly asked by literary beginners as to the prices generally paid by magazines for literary work. Of course, in my answer I must be understood as only referring to beginners, not those who have, by constant practice, become experienced with the pen and know what is most desired by editors. It is safe, I think, for beginners to depend upon the following prices: Poems are the least marketable, but where a poem of average length is accepted—say four verses of eight lines each—the price is from $5 to $15 each. A short story of 3000 words commands $25 to $35 at the lowest, $50 to $100 at the highest, everything depending upon the strength of the story, and the magazine to which it is sold. Prose articles of any merit whatever, range from $4 to $10 per thousand words, the average being about $6. Of course, prices for literary work, as prices for dry goods or anything else, vary according to the quality of the goods, but those I have quoted are, I think, safe for beginners to depend upon, provided, of course, that they fall into the hands of reputable magazines. As a rule, the good magazines pay upon acceptance of a manuscript.

AN ENGLISH LITERARY LIGHT.

Hall Caine, one of those accomplished literary men who, like Andrew Lang, can write with equal facility a blood and thunder penny—or shilling—dreadful and the most delightful literary essays, has been giving to some of his friends much delightful gossip about himself. Mr. Caine finds life in the country most conducive to his literary work, and he has chosen Bixley, a picturesque Kentish village, for his home, where he lives quietly with his charming wife and a youngster of 5. In speaking of his work he says: "All my books endeavor to show the ennobling effect of suffering upon the human character, when it does not harden, it ever draws out the finest traits of human character in man or woman." This he tells us will show "more definitely" in his forthcoming book, "The Bondman," which is at present appearing in the English newspapers. The scene is laid in Iceland, and now that the author has finished the book, he is going to that country to get the local color for the dramatized form, which will be played very likely by Mr. Wilson Barrett. One would think that the Iceland trip might have been taken with advantage before the book ever was written. A newer book still, Mr. Caine is dictating to his obliging wife, entitled "The Prophet," which is an attempt in the ever dangerous realms of the far future.

GOSSIP OF THE BOOK MART.

An illustrated "Life of Paul Revere" is in preparation by Elbridge Henry Goss. The work will be produced in the highest style of the bookmaker's art, and is to be brought out in two volumes. Only 700 copies are to be printed.

At the present rate of increase, New York is destined to have a record at the end of the year of a new magazine each week. The latest is a monthly, which is to concern itself only with Southern affairs, and is to have for its title, *The South, Old and New*. Its editor and director is to be Mr. Felix G. de Fontaine, and the first number will appear early in the fall.

It is current gossip in New York literary circles that Cyrus W. Field contemplates writing a volume of memoirs. Rumor has it also that Mr. Field has been offered a stiff sum for the work when finished. I do not know, however, to what extent this gossip is true.

A friend of mine sent a poem to New York Illustrated weekly not long ago, and in due time it came back to him with a note that was certainly a curiosity, coming from an editor's sanctum where correct grammar is at least expected. The note read as follows:

Dear Sir—We regret that the enclosed *manuscript* was not *perfectly* suited to the present needs of our paper, and we *henceforth* return *them* with thanks for your courtesy.

We think we do not need *any story*.

The ladies are nice. Comment, I think, is unnecessary.

Dr. Holmes's "Over the Tea-Cups" papers are to be published in book form upon their completion in the *Atlantic*.

Margaret Deland's "Sydney" is promised in book form for late autumn.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's son has taken to literature, and is the author of a scientific work, just published, on "Metallurgy of Steel." This makes the fifth member of the family in authorship.

The poet Whittier has about entirely laid aside his pen.

The advance orders for Mr. George W. Childs's book of reminiscences are such as to warrant an early printing of a second edition.

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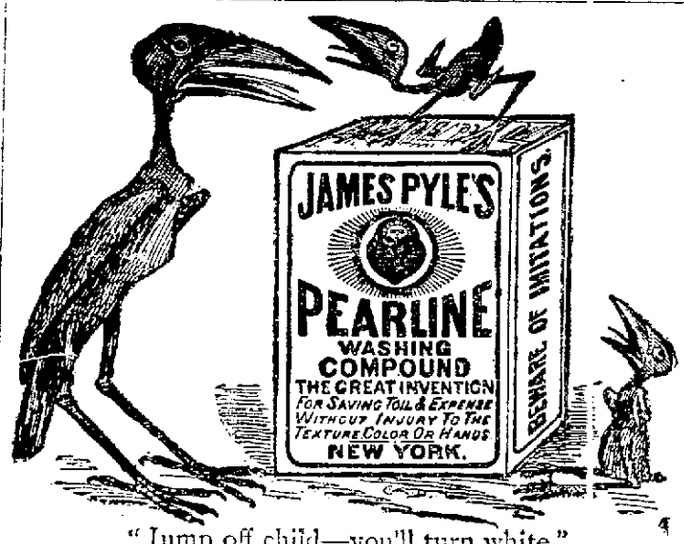

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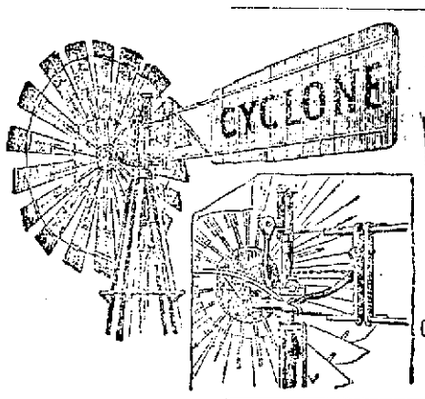

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PICNICS.

SHELL MOUND PARK.—Sunday, April 20th, Swedish Society.

TWELVE-PAGE EDITION.

The Oakland Daily Tribune is the City and County official paper.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 19, 1890.

A Remarkable Financial Operation.

That the richest country in the world—richest, we mean, in point of natural resources—should become bankrupt and remain bankrupt for a period of fourteen years, is in itself a strange fact. That is exactly what has happened in the case of Peru, which in 1876 quit paying interest on its big national debt, until now there is due the vast total of $205,000,000. The operation by which that debt has, within the past month, been practically wiped out, deserves to rank among the foremost achievements of diplomacy and finance, and that this is nearly all due to the energy and ability of one man is still more remarkable. The work and the difficulties which have been overcome are thus described by the Lima correspondent of the New York *Tribune*:

But there was one man who did not cease to hope, even when everyone else despaired. For five years he has been swayed by the honorable ambition of rescuing the country from its calamitous condition by a master-stroke of finance and diplomacy. Baffled many times by the fierce resentments created by the war between Chile and Peru, and constantly embarrassed by counter intrigues from rival groups of financiers which had support from political factions here, he persevered in his undertaking with inexhaustible reserves of patience until success crowned his efforts. Chile has removed the last international obstacle by concessions which involve a settlement of all claims arising from the seizure of nitrate and guano deposits previously mortgaged for the benefit of the Peruvian bondholders. The entire foreign debt, amounting in interest and principal to $205,000,000, has been liquidated by a contract which has been sanctioned by the Legislative Chambers, and now has the supreme force of public law. The bondholders for this discharge of indebtedness have received ten State railways, with the privilege of operating them for sixty-six years, and the obligation to extend them 325 kilometers during the next six years. They have also obtained control of important mining properties, and a monopoly of the guano business in Chile and Peru for four years, and a large share in the working of the best beds for a longer period. They are armed, moreover, with many other concessions and privileges, which are expected to yield them an immediate income and large prospective profits. The transaction is one of tremendous magnitude, and establishes the reputation of Michael P. Grace as a financier and a diplomatist of consummate ability.

Who is Michael P. Grace? Well, he is a member of a remarkable family of five brothers, one of whom, William R. Grace, has been Mayor of New York. These men, the sons of a poor Irish farmer, came to the New World when they were young, and have succeeded in establishing leading shipping houses in five or six of the most important commercial cities of the world. Their success shows what openings still remain for young men of ability and daring. The Peru operation may now be regarded as a complete success, for, with proper management of the railways, mining concessions and guano deposits placed in their hands, the debt will be paid off without difficulty, leaving a fat surplus in the hands of the men who conducted the operation.

NATIONALIST OWEN, who was Chairman of one of the factions in the recent convention in San Francisco, has been explaining to the Los Angeles Club some of his difficulties in running a newspaper devoted to the spread of the gospel according to Bellamy. He complains that the business manager had an article printed contrary to his view, and that he was practically but a figure-head, thus:

"Though I am the editor that article was published against my wishes, and I wish to say that I am not here to edit this paper for Mr. Smith at $2 a day, but to edit a paper in the cause of Nationalism, and the sooner the organization takes full control of that paper the better for all of us.

'Twas ever thus. Even in the realms of transcendental sociology, genius is forever crushed by ham and eggs.

THERE is, we fear, an unhappy time ahead for some of our census enumerators, to whose lot it may fall to have to have to count the population of some of the cities that are nursing a boom. Thus the Buffalo *Courier* gives them a hint in advance:

Counters who could not count a good many more than 300,000 people in Erie county would thus show their incapacity for the work. But they would not be treated with violence. There would simply be a demand made for a re-count by more competent persons.

Imagine the lot of the census enumerators in Los Angeles should they fail to attain the toploftiy figures on which the local press build their pretensions.

Don't Let Your Angry Passions Rise.

The political fight over the gubernatorial nomination of the Republicans, is already quite warm in the southern part of the State, and, strangely enough, one of the most excited partisans is a Democratic editor with a limber vocabulary. This is the editor of the San Bernardino *Courier*, and he was greatly wroth the other day when the San Diego *Sun* told him to mind his own business. His reply may be quoted as a queer specimen of editorial slang-whanging. For instance:

The San Diego *Sun*, that opaqueous orb, that invariably appears mostly enshrouded in dense, dark clouds, self-generated from its own inexhaustible internal caverns, where imbecility and ignorance keep up a daily cloud furnace, is the champion exemplar in America of snivel as she is sniveled, drivel as she is driveled, of stupidity as she stupefies, giving the *Sun* for illustration—of falsehood as she falsifies—again instancing the *Sun*; of imbecility as she "imbecilizes"—vide *Sun*; and of asininity as she makes asinine her children, who, through the mysterious working of natural selection, persistently cling to the worship of the long-eared "muse"—*Sun*, it is evident, having been honored with the appointment of prayer-in-chief to the patron ass of all donkeys, whether of four or two legs. We believe, however, that the *Sun* is rather a nondescript—our belief being based upon what its contemporaries say, and an occasional glance at its all but idiotic editorials.

Keep cool, gentlemen. Do not allow your semi-tropical passions to carry you away so early in the fight. It is a long way to August.

WE are assured on the authority of the San Jose *Times* that Mr. Rucker, the Mayor-elect of that city, dances divinely. In fact, it seems to run in the family, for the society editor of the paper assures us:

Of course, I don't mean that the men here all dance poorly. The Rucker boys—Jim, Sam, and Joe—are lovely dancers, while a waltz with Clarence Urmy is all too short. Mr. Machefert leads a german like a veteran, and Frank Wright is a splendid partner. These gentlemen all asked me to dance.

No doubt the scarcity of good dancers and Mr. Rucker's pre-eminence in that regard got him many a vote, for we are told that his Republican opponent cannot dance any better than the cow that jumped over the moon.

Increasing Business.

The Journalist.

THE OAKLAND TRIBUNE has made quite a spurt lately, and finds its business increasing to that extent that its present press facilities are inadequate. The proprietors ordered, some time since, a web perfecting press from Walter Scott of Plainfield. The new press is to be set up and running by May 15th. Among the contributors to THE TRIBUNE is Ambrose Bierce, whose "Prattle" department in Sunday's issue of the *Examiner* is thoroughly read and enjoyed.

An Editor's Tribulations.

West Berkeley News.

It is quite natural for us to get up an original newspaper without a fish diet, but we also have to act as compositor, pressman, carrier, rounder-up of subscribers and advertisers, and occasionally washing, dressing, and feeding our little baby, besides being hopelessly afflicted with acute rheumatism and a lame leg. Still we are thankful that we are not as bad off as that truly good old fellow Job we read about.

CURRENT POLITICS.

Editor Watson of the Nevada City *Herald* wants Rufe Shoemaker of the Grass Valley *Telegraph* to run for County Treasurer.

J. E. Wamsley, of Irvington, is a candidate for Assemblyman for this district, embracing Murray and Washington townships, and Haywards and Castro Valley precincts. The announcement of Elmer Welch for County Auditor appears to meet with universal satisfaction in this neighborhood.—*Haywards Journal.*

Next Wednesday night the Union League Club will entertain all of the members of the Republican State Central Committee. The other guests of the evening will be Senator Stanford, Governor Waterman, and M. H. De Young, the latter being a member of the National Committee, and the presidents of the Union League of Los Angeles and San Diego. The president of the club is a member of the Executive Committee for this State of the National Republican clubs.

Hon. A. W. Bishop, who has just been appointed Postmaster of Oakland, Cal., will be remembered by many of the older Ruttanders. He was born in Wallingford about fifty-eight years ago, and, with the late Judge Emerson of Utah, studied law in the office of Judge D. E. Nicholson. The two young men also printed a small newspaper, called the *Local Spy*, to promote Fremont's election. Judge Bishop was admitted to the bar when 25 years old, and went to California in 1859. He has since been prominent in journalism and as District Attorney, Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, President of the Oakland City Council, Judge, and Superintendent of Bonded Warehouses in San Francisco. He paid a brief visit to Rutland last year.—*Rutland (Vt.) Daily Herald.*

THE FAR AWAY SUN.

A Place Where "The German" Is Not Entirely a Success.

Professor Frank Soule told a pleasant audience at Plymouth Avenue Church, last evening, something of what he knows about the sun. He illustrated his discourse by large stereopticon views, and interlarded his statistics and dry science with amusing comparisons and humorous anecdotes.

In Aristotle's time there was a general theory that the sun was nine times as far from the earth as from the moon. Now it is known that it is 380 times more distant—92,902,000 miles. A train going ninety miles an hour, without stops, would reach the sun in 350 years; and it would take the speediest cannon ball fourteen years to do the journey. Light, travelling nearly eight times about the earth in a second, takes 480 seconds to get here from the sun. The earth is 8000 miles in diameter; the sun, 866,566 miles; and the volume of the sun is 1,300,000 times that of the earth.

After explaining the power of the sun's attraction, the lecturer said: "Dancing on the sun would be an unhandy matter for the belles and beaux, for they couldn't raise themselves from the floor, and might be crushed by their own weight. The girl of 130 pounds would there weigh 2575 pounds, or a little over a ton and a quarter."

Some time was devoted to the spots on the sun's face, the theory of light and the spectroscope. The lecturer was frequently interruoted by hearty applause, and his discourse was eminently successful both as an amusement and from a popular science point of view.

ECHOES OF SPRING.

That Awful Dress Coat of Clarence B. Mudge.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE MEDDLER.

Bits of Gossip Gathered From the Gregarious — The Lee-Parsons Wedding and Other Tales.

What an awful revelation that was in last Saturday's TRIBUNE about that terrible costumier chasing poor Carl Bishop King about the country in pursuit of a runaway dress-coat. Oh my! oh my! Can it be possible that it was the same dress coat, which seemed to fit him so well when he shone upon Oakland society? Did you know, that he had been in society here? Oh dear, yes; and more's the pity. His name isn't Carl Bishop King at all. That's only his *nom de stage*, under which he does those creepy, uncanny mind-reading tricks. His real name is Clarence B. Mudge.

Now, perhaps, you'll remember him better. He was entertained by the Littles, the Wetherbees, and lots of other good people. He did some of his tricks for society people, and obtained a good deal of applause, for they were really very clever. Then it became bruited abroad that he was not just the kind of a man the blushing young rosebuds ought to know. Some cruel person said he was dreadfully speedy, and stories were told of his friendship with chorus girls and actresses.

He comes from a good family in Boston, though; even his worst enemies cannot deny that. When he first came to California it was on the wave of the Los Angeles boom, and he went in to the picture business in that city with another Boston man, forming the firm of Sloan & Mudge. The business failed, however, and some of its failure was attributed to Mudge's reading the minds of too many young women, all at the same time. But when he was taken up by Oakland society nothing was known against him. But he gave a public performance at Irving Hall in San Francisco on Sunday evening, and that rather settled him when taken in connection with the ugly rumors which had gained circulation. Now comes this borrowed dress-coat story and the prim maids and proper mesdames are casting up their eyes as if in thankful prayer that they were not further compromised.

An awfully pleasant party has gone to Pacific Grove and taken Mrs. Page's cottage for a month. I'd like mightily to be one of them, but here I am, chained to my little round of gossip collecting, while the waves lap the pebbles and the sun kisses the sea. However, in that pleasant party are: Mrs. S. H. Tompkins and Mrs. Folger as chaperones, Miss Tompkins, Miss Sarah Tompkins, Miss May Hubbard, Miss Folger, Miss Frances Lohman, Miss F. Livingston, J. Athearn Folger and Gilbert Tompkins. What a lovely thing it would be if a couple of engagements should result from this outing. Oh, I do so hope they will.

What a lot of useless guessing people are doing in their endeavor to satisfy themselves as to who "The Meddler" is. I'd tell them in a minute, only I don't really know myself. Sometimes I feel that I'm one person, sometimes another, and occasionally two or three. But "guess again," my children. It will not do you any harm, even if it doesn't do you any good. I've heard people assert with a brave show of belief that they knew Miss Kate Clement to be "The Meddler." If they'll only stop and think they'll convince themselves that this poor column would be ever so much brighter if Miss Clement were really responsible for it. Then there's Mrs. W. B. Hamilton—some have suspected her. But, bless you, she would feel insulted if openly charged with responsibility for my halting periods. Mrs. Al Knight is another innocent suspect. If I only had her charm of style I'd just make society dance up and down with delight. And "Little" Adams has also had to bear the burden. The very idea of charging that delightful little man with catching up gossip while he is whirled by the women in the dance, or when he looks up into their eyes so trustfully. Why, you might as well accuse a cherub. No, my dears, you all know me. You meet me everywhere. You feel flattered when I accept your invitations, and you know I add a charm to your entertainments. But you don't know that I am "The Meddler" and you never will. I make the figs at you—so there!

I believe the Melvers contemplate a return to their Mission San Jose hacienda in a few weeks. I suppose they'll entertain their friends just as pleasantly during this summer as they have during other summers—and what a delightful thing summer is, anyway, on the seaward slopes of Mission Peak. Melver is a wonderfully lucky man. He's been lucky in everything—in money and in love, and now he's lucky with his wines.

I suppose handsome Joe Dyer is making lots of money now that stocks are booming. It's a delight to see him when he's feeling financially happy and is well fed and well groomed. It seems to me that our unmarried young men cannot take the place in the matter of beauty of those "gone before" the altar. Where is the Joe Dyer or the Billy Hamilton of today? To be sure, we have Harry Houghton always with us, but he's getting *blase*, and doesn't dance that chain lightning step of his so much as he used to.

Miss Furth, Miss Goad, Miss Phillips, and Miss Snell, of Snell Seminary, have gone to Colusa to spend a few days of vacation. They are expected home on Tuesday evening. M. W. Murry got back from Puget Sound yesterday. I'm so glad Miss Lelia Carroll of Sacramento is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. O. Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harries have given up their Jackson street home, and are temporarily at the Palace. Mrs. Harries expects to make the trip to England soon. Alfred Cohen drove to Livermore and back during the week. That's an ideal trip for this weather.

The tennis tournament, which is to be held at the courts of the Lakeside Club on May 30th, is attracting a deal of attention, and already the hearts of the maids are beginning to flutter in anticipation of the fun of the event. The young men are diligently practicing all the arts and graces of the game, as well as a little of its effectiveness. At the tournament the club will spread a luncheon, and the prizes will be well worth contesting for.

Mr. Bretherton, the English bondholder, who has been at the Dyer house for some time, has started on his return to his island home, after being elected a member of the Central Pacific directorate. Charles Comstock is back from Los Angeles. Sam Prather, the handsome brother of handsome Tom, is down from the Modoc county ranch for a few days.

By the way, has anybody yet suspected Mayor Glascock of being "The Meddler?" He will bear watching. I have my own suspicions that I am he, and that he is really, and after all,

THE MEDDLER.

Parsons—Lee.

Eldon R. Parsons and Miss Mollie Lee, two prominent society young people of the Eastern side of Oakland, were wedded last Thursday evening at the First Methodist church before a host of friends that almost filled the large church building, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion by four friends of the happy couple—Miss Helen Keller, Miss Nina Clark and Misses Etta and Gussie Evans. Palms and rare flowers were everywhere. The ceremony was performed at 7 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Dille. H. P. Capell was best man, and the Maid of Honor was Miss Alice Stevenson. The groomsman was Ernest Williams and Miss Alice Parsons, the groom's sister, acted as bridesmaid.

The ushers were Fred Ott, Louis Hinman and J. S. L. and C. E. Parsons.

Miss Minnie Weeks officiated at the organ and played Mendelssohn's March as the wedding party filed into the church.

After the ceremony the young couple proceeded to the Parsons residence, at 511 East Sixteenth street, where a reception was held. The wedding presents received from friends were very handsome, as well as useful. Silverware and delicate china were among the useful things received. A handsome silver stand lamp was the present made by the employes of the Oakland Post-office, where Mr. Parsons is held in high esteem by his fellow-employes. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have gone to Pacific Grove to enjoy their honeymoon.

These were present at the wedding: Mrs. H. A. Parsons, Miss Lucy E. Parsons, Fred S. Parsons, Ulysses S. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Clay and family, Fruit Vale; Mrs. Stephenson and family, San Francisco; Mrs. E. Lenox, San Francisco, N. P. R. R. Co.; Miss Ellen Cleave, San Francisco; Misses Clay, Fruit Vale; Miss Alice Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, San Francisco; Mrs. Code, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Taforce, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Downey, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Smallman, Miss Grace Parker, Nina Gunn, Mrs. King and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cushing, T. Eagor, the entire force of the Oakland Postoffice, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Mills of Stockton, Miss Alice Mills, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Johnson and daughters, New Haven, Conn., William H. Stannis and wife, Meridian, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, New Haven, Conn., Fred A. Stannis, Hartford, Conn., John A. Stannis, Danbury, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dodell, Dresden, Germany, Mr. and Mrs. John De Laitre, Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Capell, Miss Mattie and Hattie Capell, Rev. Dr. Dille, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Outrate, Mr. L. Clark and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baxter, Miss Helen L. Keller, Miss Dollie Horrell, Mr. George Miller and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Wastell, Mr. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wastell, Mr. and Mrs. Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. De Pue, Mrs. and Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. Gentry, Mr. Meyer, Charles Welch, the Misses Welch, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wade and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Trump, Mrs. Russell and family, Edward Bangle, Mr. and Mrs. Muhn, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Eastman, Mrs. E. Crouch and daughter, Miss Madge Williams, Miss O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. D. Cameron, Mrs. C. J. Hawley and family, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Crait and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Havens, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Quade, San Francisco; Miss Chenowith, San Francisco; P. Leavenworth, Mr. and Mrs. M. Y. Stewart and family, Mrs. Charlotte Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Perine and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sieberlich, Miss Bowman, Mr. D. W. Kirkland, Miss L. Cole, Misses Merriman, Mrs. William and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bardillini, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Manuel, Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Phelan, Dr. Rodolph and family, Miss Marsh, Miss Holmes and family, Miss E. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Casement, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. Truman, Haywards; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hoyte, Mr. E. D. Brown and family, Misses Alice and Linda Brown, Mrs. Irving Orcth, Sacramento; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Flint, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. McPherson and family, San Francisco; Miss Nellie McNichol, San Francisco; Mrs. B. Drenning, San Francisco; Mrs. George Scott, Alameda; Mr. Wattie Greenwood, San Francisco; Miss Bisbee, Mrs. Osborne and daughter, Miss Paula Hawkins, Miss Daisy Baswell, Miss Owen, Miss E. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Chapion, Fruit Vale; Miss L. Buckbee, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. George Beunken, San Francisco; Mr. Henry Merr, Miss Milly Cleave, San Francisco; Miss G. W. Fisher, Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Babcock and family, Miss Minnie Weeks, Miss Jennie Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crocker, San Francisco; Miss Caddie McLaine, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Lou Muller, Miss Ann Myrick, Bob Wiley, George Carter, Mrs. McLaine and son Tom Story, Mr. and Mrs. Story, Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Nichols and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Richardson and family, Frank Hinman, Henry, Joe, and Louis Hinman, Miss Bessie Hinman, Mrs. Hinton, Miss Florence Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobus, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jacobus, Dr. Robert Stratton and wife, John Kirkland and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Dubernett, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkerson, Mrs. Kittie Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and family, T. Grimes, John Maxwell, Frank Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Melvin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dewing, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Kiose, Miss Kiose, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Melvin, Miss J. H. Steere, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kayser, Mrs. Gentry, Miss Gentry, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hostetter.

A Literary Treat.

The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church have under consideration other entertainments for the pleasure and instruction of the public. There will be two lectures by the genial and eloquent pastor of the Brooklyn Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Chapman, who is to give next Thursday evening, his famous lecture on "Personal Recollections and Impressions of Five Years in Washington City." This lecture is replete with humor and thrilling personal anecdotes, as the doctor's long residence amid Congressional scenes made him familiar with many of the great statesmen of our nation. This lecture is to be followed on Tuesday, the 29th, by another on "The Recent Discoveries in Egypt and Assyria, and their Bearing Upon the Declarations of Scripture." No matter what the religious belief of a person may be, the doctor handles this subject in such a manner that it cannot fail to instruct and interest him.

Drama and Dancing.

A dramatic entertainment and social were given Wednesday evening at Cavalry Hall by Oakland Legion, No. 3, Loyal Knights of Workmen. Two amusing comedies were played. The first one was *A Terrible Secret*, with the following cast: "Hiram Henpecker," E. L. Wakeman; "Bob Loosehel," H. C. Conrad; "Mrs. Henpecker," Miss Helen May; "Tilly," Miss Helen Leim. It was played in a very creditable manner, and the actors received rounds of applause. A selection was then rendered by the Brooklyn Brass Band, composed of young men between the ages of 16 and 20, directed by Arthur McCray.

The second comedy was entitled, *Wanted, a Young Lady*. Following was the cast: "Harry Mitchell," E. L. Wakeman; "Simon," H. C. Conrad; "Adelaide," Miss Helen Leim.

After it was concluded the floor was cleared for dancing. Hall's orchestra supplied the music and the floor was soon crowded with merry dancers. Following were some of those present: E. L. Wakeman, Claude Gee, Gus Sawyer, L. T. Morse, Miss Maud Rabe, C. Widersheim, W. T. Dornal, Miss Lou Widersheim, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Poorman, Miss Jessie Appley, Sam King, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cochran, Miss A. Cochran, Mrs. T. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stanley, Mrs. Ballantyne, Miss May Ballantyne, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Falls, C. H. Cowell, Miss E. Grant, E. J. Fennon, Miss A. Fennon, Miss Emma Cline, F. Woolsey, Miss E. Spear, Miss G. Hawkins, Mr. Rogers, L. Lennant, M. S. Morse, C. Eolden, Mrs. M. Preston, Mrs. J. P. Thorn, F. Preston, Mrs. J. Scott, Mrs. W. Wilson, E. A. Heney, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Curtis, Miss McInery, Miss Maud Smith, W. O. Aiken, W. L. Mossman, W. Knowles, Miss Smith, Mrs. Lottie Smith, Mrs. Henry, Ed B. Rutherford, Miss Heine.

Mr. Chase Surprised.

On Thursday evening last, at the residence of his parents, at 202 East Ninth street and Fourth avenue, George Chase was tendered a surprise party by a number of his friends. The halls and room were handsomely decorated under the direction of Mrs. Blake Alverson, and Mrs. L. J. Pinkham of San Francisco. Refreshments were served at 12 o'clock. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour. The following programme was ably carried out:

Overture.....By the orchestra
Vocal duet, "Sunset".....
Misses Bertha Leist and Mellie Chase.
Vocal solo.....Mrs. Blake-Alverson
(With cornet obligato by Will E. Blake.)
Piano duet, "La Chasse au Lion".
Misses Mellie Chase and Celestine Beretta.
Piano solo.....Mrs. A. F. Spear
Quartette, "Come Where the Lilies Bloom".....By the Esmeralda Club
Cornet solo.....Mr. Will E. Blake
Trio, "Homeward Bound"
Mrs. Blake-Alverson, Miss Bertha Leist and Miss Mellie Chase.

Among those present at this most enjoyable event were: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brubus, Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Northey, Mr. and Mrs. George Chase, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Smallman, Mr. and Mrs Blake Alverson, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Learn, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. L. J. Pinkham, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Blethen, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Davis Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Yale, Mr. and Mrs. William Jess, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Nutting, Miss Bertie Chase, Miss C. Beretta, Miss Lulu Babcock, Miss Bertha L. List, Miss Nellie Chase, Miss Maud L. Learn, Miss Jeannette Whipple, George Chase Jr., George Cummings, Charles Learn, W. S. Smith, O. L. Beretta, Frank H. Stewart, W. J. Babcock, Arthur M. Baker, O. Whipple, and T. Jess.

A Sunday Outing.

The charming weather of last Sunday was taken advantage of by the members of the Elite Social Club to make a trip to San Quentin, under direction of Walter J. Smith. W. E. Hale, the courteous Sheriff, furnished them with letters of introduction to General John McComb, the warden of the State Prison, who spared no pains to make the visit a pleasant one. At the Prison Captain Ed Reddy gave the party in charge of R. W. DuRose, who escorted them through the jute-mills, bakery, dining-room, sleeping apartments, reed-room, library, engine-rooms, offices, and grounds, explaining everything in detail. The most important feature of the visit was the "lock-up," at 2:20 P. M.

The club arrived home at 8:30 P. M., and proceeded to the Louisville Restaurant, where dinner was served. Then all hied away homeward, well pleased with the day's outing. The following composed the party: Charles Dunn, Miss Grace Parker, W. J. Smith, Miss A. Kelley, Miss Nellie Smith, S. Patterson, Miss M. Naegle, Charles Hall, Miss Carrie Hall, L. Dennison, Miss A. Coyle, Bert Morgan, Miss H. Balkwill, H. S. Pratt, Mrs. H. S. Pratt, E. W. Jensen, Mrs. E. W. Jensen, Ed Weidler, B. Sedgley, B. Norris, E. A. Sprague, J. Barteleme, B. E. Sherman.

A Pearl Wedding.

A party was tendered Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Finley of Alameda last Thursday evening, the occasion being their pearl wedding anniversary. Singing, recitations and dancing wiled away the evening hours most enjoyably. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Loomas, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, Misses Bishop, Ross, Horton, Cochell, Grace Prescott, Lizzie Ohea, Maggie Ohea, Elsie Gunn, Alice Gunn, N. Hansen, E. McKenzie, Bell Cochell, Julia Ross, R. Finley, Allison; Messrs. R. H. Ohea, J. N. Farthorn, V. Brewer, George Ohra, Erickson, Eddie Lovejoy and Harry Lovejoy.

Hill-Griffith.

On Wednesday last, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's brother at Fresno, Miss Cleo Griffith married W. H. Hill of Oakland. Dr. DeWitt of the Baptist Church officiated. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremonies. When the noon train arrived Mr. and Mrs. Hill stepped aboard on their way to Oakland, where they will reside. The groom is a druggist in this city.

Just Fifteen.

A party was given to Miss B. Wanger at her residence, 1503 Eighth street, Monday evening, in honor of the anniversary of her fifteenth birthday. A very pleasant time was spent by the following: Mr. and Mrs. S. Pitman, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Miss L. George, Miss D. Baines, Miss A. Wanger, Miss S. Wanger Miss L. Kelley, Miss S. Du Prat, Miss Tillie Mason, Mrs. J. Wanger, Miss B. Waugh, Frank Bargalitta, E Coterie, R. Wren, C. Mason, Dennis Hollrud, George Betan, C. London, and others.

Young Ladies' Institute.

Young Ladies' Institute, No. 15, gave a social and dance at Montana Hall, at Adeline street station, last evening. Mrs. D. J. Flemming, President of the order, welcomed the guests in a brief speech, and a programme was carried out as follows: Piano solo, Miss L. Pennypacker; lecture, Hon. J. F. Sullivan; recitation, Miss Mary Flynn; Irish song, James Kenney; selections, (banjo and guitar,) "The Hill," Messrs. Feeny, Nagle and Sullivan; recitation, Peter Losso of the Booth Dramatic Club; comic speaking, William Barrett. After the conclusion of the entertainment the guests were invited to partake of refreshments, after which dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Following are some of those present: Miss H. Sullivan, W. J. O'Neill, Mr. Donnelly, the Misses Donnelly, L. D. Roche, P. C. Baker, D. Lewis, J. P. Sartlane, William Dunlap, J. Duffy, W. P. McGuire, Katie Keirnan, L. Nolan, Mrs. Donley, William Shaw, Peter Losso, Frances Pineeh, Maggie Fallon, Lizzie Pennypacker, W. S. Holloway, Mamie Carolan, Alice Conlin, Sadie Tierney, J. T. Kenney, M. F. Donleavy, Miss Minnie Donleavy, Miss M. Crowley, Mrs. H. Flynn, Mary F. McNiff, May McLaughlin, Miss L. King, J. F. Sullivan, Frank DeCampe and wife, Mr. Maher and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. McAllister, May Goodfellow, Robert Cathane, Miss May Floss, Nellie Burns, Robert King, J. Rigney, Harry Ellis, Maggie Rigney, Henry Murphy, Jack Dempsey, Ed L. Soule, of Sacramento, F. J. Gallighan, Bert Parker, T. F. Manning, T. J. Casey, E. J. Mulvey, J. L. Eagan, Mollie O'Connell, Misses Callinghan, D. J. Flemming and wife, Miss Winnie Baker, M. Fogarty, P. B. Boyle, James Murphy, Miss Mary Murphy, Carrie Rigney, J. McHugh, P. Dorety and wife, A. B. Jones and wife, Eva Jones, Arthur Sullivan and wife, Dr. O'Toole, W. J. Barrett, Miss Doyle, Miss Silva, the Misses Greene, John E. Duffy, Lizzie M. Duffy, Maggie Hamb, John Kenney, Mrs. Silva, Miss Ross, Miss Mary Ross, Miss Mary Williams, J. T. Clellen, Miss Annie Nelson, J. Judge, Miss K. Hamb, Mrs. McInerney, George Ely, Mrs. T. Scully, Minnie McCloy, W. R. McGeary, Mrs. H. P. Briscoe, Mrs. R. D. Lennox, J. J. McCarthy, May Doran, Edward Hane, Mrs. Boyles, Miss Bape, W. J. Cavanagh, William Lucas, Minnie Baker, P. Mulvill, E. J. Flemming and wife, Anna Flemming, Mrs. G. Fiarrely, Dan Comin, Jr., Miss Julia Moran, Nora Mooney, Annie Wilson, May Chatfield, Hettie Bailey, Hessie Parsons, Miss Pfister, J. E. Nolan, Miss Mary Flynn, Miss Corte, Mr. Feeny, Mr. Nagle, Hon. J. F. Sullivan, Mrs. J. D. J. Flemming and many others.

Elocution in Alameda.

A charming entertainment was given in Harmony Hall, Alameda, last Monday evening by the pupils of Mrs. Alista Shed-Langstroth, teacher of elocution. Following is the programme: Piano solo, Miss Ollia Lunt; Del-arte gestures, by the class; recitation, "Me and Bob and Jim," Harry Shed; recitation, "The Kittens," Ray Finley; recitation, "Widow's Light," Ethel Dowas; recitation, "The Tale of the Tadpole," Ethel Shed; recitation, "Jennie Douglass," Lulu Sevening; recitation, "Ride of Great Grandmother Lee," Lulu Lancaster; recitation, "The Sandman," Dora Scofield; recitation, "Legend of Bregenz," Laura Streem; piano solo, Miss Susan Darneal; recitation, "How They Danced in Grandma's Time," by the class; recitation, "Lasko," Maud Kellogg; recitation, "Little Orphan Annie," Hattie Chapman; recitation, "Hero of the Tower," Olita Lunt; recitation, "Spinning Wheel Song," Emma Schofield; recitation, "Jennie MacNeal's Ride," Susan Darneal; recitation, "The District School," Hattie Chapman; recitation, "Mabel Martin," Emma Schofield; recitation, "Incomplete Revelation," Susan Darneal; recitation, "Conno," Ethel Hornick.

At the conclusion of the above, Mrs. Shed-Langstroth recited, by request, selections from "Lady of the Lake" and "Money Musk."

An Institute Banquet.

Young Men's Institute, No. 4, gave its fourth annual banquet last Saturday night in Mandler's restaurant, Alameda. The members, with a few invited guests, sat down at 9:30 o'clock, and it was not until after 1 o'clock that the happy event ended. Lawrence Nolan performed the duties of toastmaster, and the following programme was rendered: Toast, "Our Legal Lights," responded to by J. T. Fleming, who referred to Judges Murasky, Bland, Sullivan and others; song, by W. W. Goggin; toast, "Our Country," by William Robinson; recitation, by E. Eyre; song, by Gerald E. Goggin; toast, "The Ladies," by John Halton; toast, "The Press," by J. E. Bland; toast, "State of California," by John F. Ward; song by J. E. Bland; toast, "Our Baseball Nine," by Joseph Halton; song by W. Daly; toast, "Institute No. 45, of Sonoma," D. F. Burns; song by P. N. Anton; toast, "Young Ladies' Institute," by L. Nolan; toast, "Our Friends," by W. W. Goggin; toast, "Y. M. I., No. 24," by J. T. Fleming. Those present were: J. H. Rosseter, J. T. Fleming, W. Scully, Mr. Sweeney, D. L. Burns, Lawrence Nolan, J. Connor, W. Daly, C. Nelson, E. Eyre, Will Robinson, J. Halton, William Cashman, Mr. Burns, W. Burke, J. E. Bland, W. W. Goggin, G. E. Goggin, William Dittmar, P. N. Anton, J. F. Ward, R. Halton, Dr. Bull, M. Donohoe, and James Murray.

A Merry Evening.

At the entertainment of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Alameda Protective Union League, given last Wednesday evening at Young Men's Christian Association Hall, the following programme was observed: Introductory overture, piano, Professor Williamson; selection, Oakland Quartet, Wilds, Turner, Burns, and Fields; cornet solo, R. Reed; piano solo, Professor Williamson; Quarrel scene from *The School for Scandal*, "Sir Peter," C. H. Tinsley; "Lady Teazle," Valetta L. Winslow; selection, Oakland Quartet; recitation, Walter G. Maddox; temperance lecture, Professor R. A. Fields. The whole concluded with a farce by a number of ladies and gentlemen, under the management of Professor R. A. Fields. Horace M. Wilds officiated as master of ceremonies, and Professor Williamson as pianist.

Gossip.

Major Alfred T. Hinds, a prominent real estate and insurance agent of Santa

FAREWELL.

Good-bye to the Pan-American Delegates

SAID BY THE PRESIDENT AND BLAINE

News of the Eastern Strikes—Murat Halstead's New Job—Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 19. At noon today the Pan-American Conference adjourned *sine die*. After the transaction of some routine business and the adoption of resolutions piecing the sympathetic association of the members of the conference with the quadro-centennial celebration of the discovery of America, and expressing their gratitude for the hospitality extended, a motion to adjourn *sine die* was made and put to a vote. Blaine, rising to announce the result, said:

"Gentlemen: I withhold for a moment, the word of final adjournment, in order that I may express to you, the profound satisfaction with which the government of the United States regards the work accomplished by the International Conference. The extent and value of all that has been worthily achieved by your conference cannot be measured today. We stand too near it. Time will define and heighten the estimation of your work and experience will confirm our present faith. The final results will be your vindication and your triumph. If, in this closing hour the conference had but one deed to celebrate, we should have to call the world's attention to the deliberate confidence and solemn dedication of two great continents to peace and to prosperity which has peace for its foundation. We hold up this new magna charta which abolishes war and substitutes arbitration between American Republics, as the first and great fruit of the International American Conference."

The delivery of the address was characterized by Blaine's customary deliberate emphasis, and also by evidences of deep feeling on his part.

The members of the conference then took carriages to the Executive Mansion to pay their parting respects to the President.

The delegates were received by the President in the East room shortly after noon. The President spoke as follows:

"I find in this parting call of the delegates of the conference of American States, both pain and pleasure. I participate in regret which the delegates from the United States feel, who are to part with those from other countries. I take pleasure in a knowledge of the fact that your labors have been brought to a happy conclusion. I remark with pleasure the proposition which will be productive of peace among American States represented in the Conference. It will be without excuse if one of them shall lift a hostile hand against another. We gave you the other day, a review of a small detachment of the American army. Not to show you that we have an army, but that we have none, and that our securities are lodged with our people, and that they are safe. In conclusion, I find much to approve in the friendly purposes of the Conference toward this government, and I will bid each of you a heart-felt good-bye." (Applause.)

STATUES OF GRANT.

One to Be Placed in the Capitol and the Other in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In the Senate Manderson introduced two bills (referred to the Library Committee) for the purchase of Matthew's portrait of Abraham Lincoln, and to accept from the Grand Army of the Republic a statue of U. S. Grant and pedestal, to be placed in the statuary Hall in the Capitol. In connection with this resolution was a communication from the commander of the G. A. R., setting forth that it was a national movement among the Grand Army of the Republic men, who, by private voluntary contributions, had raised $10,000 for the purpose. Vest stated that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds had this morning ordered the reporting of the bill for an equestrian statue of General Grant in the city of Washington.

MINERAL LANDS.

Montana Wants Them Exempted From the Railroad Grant.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Thomas G. Merrill, Secretary of the Montana Mineral Association, addressed the House Committee on Mines and Mining in favor of the bill authorizing the examination and classification, with special reference to the mineral character of all public lands in Montana and Idaho within fifty miles on the east side of the main line of the Northern Pacific, and to cancel all claims made by the company to mineral lands within those limits.

INDIANS AND LIQUOR.

Possible Co-operation Between Canada and the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from Blaine, with a note from the British Minister, asking if his Government was inclined to pass a law prohibiting the sale of liquor by United States citizens to Canadian Indians.

A report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was also inclosed favoring such legislation and making it applicable to sales of liquor to all Indians of the United States or Canada.

IN MEMORY OF SUNSET COX.

Amos Cummings of New York Addresses the House.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—After the Speaker had laid before the House the various public building bills, public business was suspended and the House proceeded to pay a tribute to the memory of Samuel S. Cox of New York. Cummings of New York addressed the House.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

The Horrible Death of Two Little Children.

PENNSVILLE, Pa., April 19.—The house of farmer Andrew Young was burned and two of the little children of Young were burned to death. Mrs. Sielfis, the housekeeper, was horribly burned in rescuing the other children.

FIELD MARSHAL HALSTEAD

Will Assume Charge of a Brooklyn Newspaper.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* today announces that Murat Halstead will assume the editorial management of that paper on Monday. In an interview, Halstead said that this step did not indicate the severance of his connection with the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*. He would continue as its editorial correspondent, but the paper would become less of a one man power. Richard Smith would be the responsible editor while he (Halstead) would only be responsible for the articles bearing his initials.

A FLORIDA STRIKE.

Which Promises to Involve Two Thousand Men.

PENSACOLA, FLA., April 19.—The strike in Baldwin County, of logmen, against the Southern State Land and Lumber Company of this city is about to assume greater proportions. The Florida Executive Board of Knights of Labor has ordered a general strike against the company in this city, involving 1000 men, unless they grant the demands of the striking logmen. The bosses declare they will shut down the mills for a year rather than grant the demands.

THE FLAG.

The Woman's Relief Corps of St. Helena to the Front.

ST. HELENA, April 19.—Hereafter St. Helena will have the Stars and Stripes flying over its public schoolhouse, through the patriotic efforts of the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps. This organization gave an entertainment last evening and netted a sum for the purchase of a flag. It will probably be presented on May day.

A BOSTON STRIKE.

Seven Hundred Pork Packers Demand More Wages.

BOSTON, April 19.—A strike for an advance of wages was inaugurated at John P. Squire & Co.'s pork packing establishment in East Cambridge this morning. Between 700 and 800 men are out, and the factory is practically shut down.

A DISTRACTED MILLIONAIRE

Who Worked too Hard for the Good of His Brain.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The wife of E. C. Lehman, the millionaire proprietor of "The Fair," a great department store, has applied for a conservator for his estates today on the ground that he is a distracted person. He is in the Bloomingdale Asylum, New York. Overwork was the cause of his breakdown.

NABBED.

A Louisville Bank Teller, Who Took Seventy Thousand Dollars.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—A telegram was received this morning by the Chief of Police, stating that Pope, the teller of the City National Bank, who absconded with $70,000, has been arrested at Larny, New Mexico.

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Celebrated.

LEXINGTON, Mass., April 19.—The 115th anniversary of the battle of Lexington was celebrated today. Salutes were fired and bells rung, and 150 old-fashioned breakfasts were served at the Massachusetts House. Business is generally suspended.

THE RAIN.

It Has Been Generally Welcomed by the Farmers.

ST. HELENA, April 19.—The rainfall for the last storm amounts to 1.23 inches. The total for the season is 69.84 inches. The rain has been general and penetrating, and has done much good, leaving bright prospects for the crops.

The Opening Day.

NEW YORK, April 19.—New York, nothing; Philadelphia, 4. Russie and Buckley and Egleson and Clements were the batteries.

One Strike Averted.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—The switchmen's and the railroad's differences have been settled by a compromise and no strike will occur.

Temperature.

CHICAGO, April 19.—New York, 50; New Orleans, 63; St. Louis, 54; Cincinnati, 56; Chicago, 36; Winnipeg, 36.

The Rain Is Over.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Forecast for California: Fair weather.

The First Inning.

Sacramento, 2; Oakland, 3.

SHOT IN THE BACK.

Treacherous Murder of an Old Shasta Pioneer.

A Discharged Employe Creeps Up Behind and Kills Him Without a Word of Warning.

REDDING, April 19.—This morning, about sunrise, Theodore Habisch, a storekeeper at Newtown, some five miles from Redding, was shot in the back. An Indian tells the story that Habisch came out of his store and was looking down toward his field, when a man living in a cabin a short distance away crept up and shot him. The name of the murderer is unknown here, but the Indian says he had been employed by deceased, and on his discharge, a month ago bought a rifle and has been brooding for several weeks over the real or imaginary wrongs done him by his former employer. Habisch is an old pioneer of the county, and is well known. Sheriff Hopping went to the scene of the murder this morning and has not yet returned.

Public Balls.

On Wednesday evening, May 14th, Professor Woolf will give a ball at Cavalry Hall, at which a drawing will take place for a new Domestic Sewing Machine.

On Thursday night next the ladies of the Dante Society will give a ball at Professor Woolf's Hall, corner of Twelfth and Harrison streets.

Free to Marry Again.

Judge Gibson has granted Samuel J. Kirkpatrick a divorce from Mary Kirkpatrick.

Lucinda P. Whitworth has also been granted a divorce from John M. Whitworth.

STANLEY

Is Given a Big Reception at Brussels.

ENGLAND OBSERVES PRIMROSE DAY.

King Humbert and President Carnot Exchange Courtesies—Bimetalism in England.

PARIS, April 19.—Stanley left for Brussels this morning. Prior to his departure, he said he did not trouble himself about the churlish articles in the French press, nor the hostility shown him by the members of the French Geographical Society. He was glad he had been spared a reception in Paris, as he would receive plenty of them elsewhere.

BRUSSELS, April 19.—Stanley reached this city this afternoon. A great crowd gathered at the station and gave Stanley an ovation. The city is decorated in honor of Stanley, and the flags of Belgium, the United States and the Congo Free States are lavishly used.

The civic guards and a body of troops were drawn up at the station as a guard of honor, and as Stanley appeared the troops presented arms, and the band played the Belgian and American national anthems. Count Oultremont received Stanley, who entered a court carriage, and was driven to the royal palace.

BIMETALISM.

Balfour and Goschen Favor It for England.

LONDON, April 19.—During a debate in the House of Commons last night, on the motion of Samuel Smith in favor of a conference on bimetalism, which was finally rejected by the House, Sir William Vernon Harcourt announced that Gladstone did not approve of the motion. Balfour said that, although he adhered to the principles of bimetalism, he thought it would be folly for the government to go in advance of the educated commercial opinion of the country and try to force upon the nation a currency in which commercial men did not thoroughly believe. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he was inclined to favor bimetallism, provided all countries would permanently maintain it under international agreement.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE NORTH.

Houses Shaken Down on Queen Charlotte's Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 19.—The steamer Princess Louise, which arrived from Northern ports last night, brings reports of several earthquake shocks on Queen Charlotte's Islands, some of which were quite severe. At Skidgate, several native houses were shaken down, and deep fissures were made in the earth. The Indians were badly frightened.

PRIMROSE DAY.

The Admirers of Disraeli Wear His Flower.

LONDON, April 19.—Today was Primrose Day, the anniversary of the death of Beaconsfield. The Queen sent two wreaths to be placed on Disraeli's grave at Hughenden. Primroses were generally worn by the admirers of the dead statesman.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

King Humbert and President Carnot Exchange Them.

TORLON, April 19.—President Carnot to-day gave an audience to Admiral Lovera, commanding the squadron sent by Italy to do honor to the President of France. The Admiral presented Carnot with a letter from King Humbert. Carnot suitably acknowledged the courtesy.

HUNG UP.

A Schooner Left Hanging on the End of a Wharf.

Some Sixty Cords of Hardwood Dumped in the Bay—A Great Day for Wreckers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The schooner Mary Deleo arrived from Bixbey's Landing last evening and tied up for the night on the outer end of the Pacific-street wharf. It was at high tide when the fastenings were made and after making everything secure the crew left her and proceeded to their homes, intending to return early this morning and take her to her berth, where her load would be discharged. Notwithstanding the fact that the tide falls about six feet the hawsers were made fast to bits on the wharf, and the consequence was that as the tide fell the schooner careened and finally capsized. Early this morning her cargo of fifty or sixty cords of oak wood was thrown in the bay, and a great quantity of it was captured by wreckers this morning. But little damage was done to the schooner, as she can easily be pumped out.

A Lorin Crank.

A well-dressed man called on District Attorney Reed this morning and announced that he desired to secure a warrant for the arrest of two men who were trying to take his life. Mr. Reed noticed that the stranger's actions were peculiar, and at once concluded that his visitor was a crank. In this conclusion he was quite correct. The man stated that for a long time past two men, whose names he did not know, have been coming around his home and throwing a drug into the air, which produces vapors which he is compelled to inhale, and which are slowly poisoning him. The stranger refused to give his name, but stated that he lives at Lorin. Mr. Reed informed him that he had better find out the names of the men and he would punish them. This seemed to please the crank, and he went away happy.

Necrology.

Mrs. Winifred Tucker, wife of Alfred Tucker, and niece of Alfred Abbey of this city, died at her residence, 1076 Fourteenth street, early this morning. The deceased was 25 years of age and will be buried at 2:30 P. M. tomorrow.

John Govsa, who died at 855 Broadway yesterday, was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery this afternoon.

THE NEW CABLE ROADS.

Consolidation Complete and Incorporation Articles Filed.

The consolidation of the Broadway system with the Fourteenth street system of street railroad has been completed, and articles of incorporation of the Consolidated Piedmont Cable Company were filed this afternoon. The capital stock is $2,000,000 divided into 20,000 shares of the value of $100 each, and it is all taken, though the articles only show $17,500 subscribed, that being the $1000 a mile necessary under the statute.

The Board of Directors is composed of Daniel Meyer, one of the heaviest moneyed men of San Francisco; Ira Bishop, representing the interest of Charles Bishop, the millionaire banker of Honolulu; Mrs. Phebe A. Blair, widow of the late Walter Blair; Montgomery Howe; Samuel Howe; E. A. Heron, the well-known real estate agent, and W. B. Morse, each of whom is represented as subscribing $2500.

The company will complete and operate the cable line from Piedmont Springs to Eighth and Washington streets; a cable line from Sixteenth street depot to Fourteenth and Washington streets; a cable line from Twenty-fourth street and Broadway to the Mountain View Cemetery gate; horse car lines on Market and Adeline streets, on Peralta, Eighth and Wood streets, and out New Broadway and College avenue to Claremont avenue. A single five cent fare will take a passenger from any given point to any other point on the entire system.

Two hundred and eighty men are now at work getting the track from Broadway and Twenty-fourth street to Piedmont, in readiness for the cable, which is expected in ten days or two weeks. Soon thereafter that portion of the road will be put in operation. Then work will be pushed simultaneously on the end of the road between Twenty-fourth street and Seventh and Washington streets and the road to the Sixteenth street depot. After these are in operation the cable to the cemetery will be laid.

STOCKS AND STAPLES.

Quotations at Noon on the New York Exchange.

Prices of the Great Staples in the Chicago Markets—Prices of Grain and Silver.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Stocks closed active and strong at the highest prices reached. Money easy with no loans.

Four per cent coupons	122
Pacific Sixes	116
Central Pacific	31
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	105½
Denver & Rio Grande	16
Northern Pacific	31
Northern Pacific preferred	74¾
Northwestern	111¼
Northwestern preferred	—
New York Central	107½
Oregon Navigation	101½
Oregon Transcontinental	38½
Pacific Mail	44½
Chicago & Rock Island	91¼
St. Louis & San Francisco	19
St. Paul & Omaha	33
Texas Pacific	20¼
Union Pacific	64
Wells, Fargo & Co	142
Western Union	80½

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, April 19, 1:15 P. M., Close.—Wheat, firm: Cash, 85½; May, 89; July, 77¾. Corn steady: 32¼; May, 32¾; July 33¾. Oats, firm; Cash, 24¼; May, 24 1/16@24⅛; July, 24. Barley, easy. Pork, slow: Cash, $13½; May, $13 15; July, $13 40. Lard, easy; Cash, $8 47½; May, $8 47½; July $8 55.

Grain Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19. — Wheat firm; buyer season, $1 31½; buyer '90, $1 39¾. Barley strong; buyer season, 91½; buyer '90, $1 02.

Silver.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Bar silver, 100½.

TO CONDEMN LAND.

W. B. Farwell Wants to Control the Water Supply.

Willard B. Farwell has commenced an action in the Superior Court of this county which may result in long litigation. In his suit Farwell has made the following as defendants: Pacific Land Investment Company, A. Baker, A. Kear, J. McKeon, S. P. Harvey, Philip Helwig, Mrs. Poolman, F. B. Granger, F. B. Granger Jr., J. Quigley, Eureka Chemical Manufacturing Company, Lewis C. Smith, J. W. Sinclair, Laurence Whisby, J. Nicholson, Union Pacific Salt Works, et al.

The plaintiff asserts that it is his purpose and intention to supply the city of Oakland with pure water, etc. That he does not seek a right of way over any of the lands described, but seeks to condemn the whole of said lands for the purpose of securing the water supply thereon and for the purpose of reservoirs and the storage of water. That he is willing and ready to pay for the lands and waters whatever may be decreed to be a just value on the trial of the action.

The land sought to be condemned consists of a strip commencing at a point about one and one half miles east of Alvarado, thence to the bay. The strip is forty chains wide.

ON THE STREET CARS

Progress of Improvements on the Several Lines.

The space between the rails of the street car tracks on Thirteenth avenue is being newly macadamized. Beginning with tomorrow and continuing every Sunday during the summer four cars will be run to Fruitvale and "The Hermitage" to accommodate those who are lured to the hills by the pleasant weather. A number of additional horses have been purchased.

As soon as the work of repairing the track of the Twelfth street line is completed to Broadway and Seventh street and the new car-house on Sixth avenue is completed, cars will be run every eight minutes during a large part of the day. The cars will be similar to those on the Telegraph avenue line.

Work on the electric road is now proceeding without interruption. The track is being pushed out Grove street.

The men at work on the Piedmont Cable, have reached the corner of Broadway and Elm street. It is expected to have the cars running on the Piedmont end of the road in a few weeks. They will be operated by a separate cable which will run ten miles an hour.

Opposed to a Narrow Sidewalk.

George Leonard and other property owners representing 1198 feet of frontage on Thirty-fifth or Walnut street, have filed a protest against reducing the width of the sidewalk from its present width of 14 feet.

A School Director's Trip.

School Director J. B. Carrington of the First ward has filed an application for leave of absence for thirty days from April 15th.

FLAGS AFLOAT.

Ceremonies at Haywards and Decoto.

AFFAIRS IN THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Retaliation Upon San Francisco for Refusal to Recognize Certificates.

The County Board of Education will hold a regular monthly meeting at the Courthouse next Saturday morning.

A question was recently raised as to the power of a County Board of Education to issue special certificates. Attorney-General Johnson was asked to give an official opinion, and he decided that county boards have the right to issue special certificates. In this county the board has always contended that it has the right to issue special certificates.

Principal Pierce, of the Mission San Jose school, proposes to hold grand closing exercises at the school at the end of the term.

A position as a member of the County Board of Education is one which is very desirable, especially to those interested in school work. There is very little work to do and the member receives $5 per diem for each time he attends a meeting, whether it be a regular or special meeting, besides his mileage. Of course one cannot step right into a position of this kind, and it takes a little political pull to get there. The Supervisors have the power of appointment, and there are many applicants for the position whenever a vacancy occurs. For many years there has not been a lady on the County Board of Education.

County Superintendent Fisher has not made an appointment to fill the vacancy in the Board of School Trustees at Haywards caused by the death of Chris Herrman. The present Trustees, Charles Long and A. C. Bloomer, are of the opinion that they can manage the affairs of the school until June, when an election for a School Trustee will take place. As yet Mr. Fisher has received no petition to make the appointment, and will probably comply with the request of the two Trustees to allow the matter to go over until the election in June.

The flag raising exercises at the Decoto school yesterday afternoon, were largely attended, and were very interesting. Principal E. S. Snyder, and his assistant Miss Lena Carter, of this city, had arranged an excellent programme. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, flag exercises by the pupils and speeches. County Superintendent Fisher was present, and made an address. The Trustees of the District, I. B. Haines, Edward Whipple and Edward Salz were also present at the exercises.

County Superintendent Fisher has appointed James Hawley School Trustee in Alviso school district, vice John McLaughlin, deceased.

The regular semi-annual teachers' examination will begin on June 17th next. Those who intend to take the examination are requested to register at the office of the County Superintendent.

At the meeting of the County Board of Education next Saturday, questions will be prepared for the annual examination for promotion of the pupils in the county schools. These examinations will take place in the last week in May and the second week in June.

County Superintendent Fisher has received a reply from Superintendent Anderson of the San Francisco school department regarding the action of the authorities across the bay in declining to recognize Alameda county school certificates. Mr. Anderson states that the Board of Education in San Francisco took action in the matter and he must carry out its orders. Mr. Anderson suggests that it would be a good plan for the State Board of Education to issue certificates which would be valid in every county in the State. In this opinion Mr. Fisher agrees with him. The Board of Education of this county will no doubt henceforth decline to recognize San Francisco certificates.

The flag-raising boom struck the pretty town of Haywards yesterday with considerable force, and the pupils of the Laurel school, in that place, held appropriate exercises to celebrate the occasion of raising a star-spangled banner. The exercises began in front of the schoolhouse, and were attended by a large number of spectators, in addition to the children. The national anthem was sung, and recitations of a patriotic nature given by pupils of each class. Professor Markham, Principal of the school, presided. The Haywards' Cornet Band played several appropriate pieces, and Superintendent Fisher delivered an able address. Judge Gibson was expected to deliver an oration, but was detained elsewhere. A prize, consisting of one year's subscription to the Haywards *Journal*, offered by Editor George Oakes for the best essay, was awarded to Miss Mamie Keating, her subject being "History of Our Flag." Rain commenced to fall, and the latter part of the exercises were concluded inside of the school-house, where Trustee A. C. Bloomer made an able address. The children of the school raised the money to purchase the flag, which is a handsome one, 1x10 feet.

ABOUT THE STREETS.

Sewers That Should Be Constructed in the Fifth Ward.

Several Contracts for New Work That Will Be Awarded at the Next Council Meeting.

At a meeting of the Street Committee of the Council last night, it was decided to recommend a cement sidewalk on Eighteenth street, from San Pablo avenue to Grove street.

The City Attorney's advice will be asked as to whether the Fourteenth street railroad can temporarily abandon a double track on Washington street.

Consideration of bids for paving Washington street was laid over.

No action or recommendation will be made concerning the grading, etc., of Walnut or Twenty-second street. A. K. P. Harmon threatens a lawsuit, and therefore the Oakland Paving Company bid high.

The contract for grading, etc., Seventh street, from Union to Center, was recommended to be awarded to the Alameda Paving Company for $6133.

The contract for grading, etc., Sixth street, from Brush to West, was recommended to be awarded to the Alameda Macadamizing Company.

A resolution of intention was recommended for the improvement of East Twentieth street, from Fifth to Ninth avenues. The improvement of Seventh avenue, from Eighteenth to Twenty-third streets, was favorably recommended. The passage of an ordinance was recommended for widening the sidewalks and otherwise improving Thirty-fifth street, from San Pablo avenue to Market street.

An ordinance modifying the grade on East Twenty-first street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues, was requested.

The engineer was directed to prepare an ordinance establishing an official grade on Valdez street.

The protest to the proposed cement sidewalking of Linden street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth streets, was sustained.

The grading, etc., of Eleventh avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was recommended.

L. G. Burpee's application for a private sewer in Eighteenth street, from Grove to Castro, was approved.

Contracts were recommended to be awarded, as follows: Sewering of Chester street, from Fifth to Twelfth, to E. Cavanagh; the sewering of twenty-third avenue to John Greaney; the sewering of Chestnut, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth, to E. Cavanagh; the sewering of Sixteenth, from Peralta to the bay, to John Greaney; the sewering of Tenth, from Clay to Washington, and from Broadway to Franklin, to John Geary, the sewering of Washington, from Twelfth to Fourteenth to John Geary.

John Geary was the only legal bidder for sewering Oak street, from First to Seventh street, and his bid was about $700 above the lowest irregular bid. He will be awarded the contract, and the Adams estate is expected to contest the assessment.

The sewering of Atlantic street for two blocks was laid over for further consideration.

The petition for a sewer in Alice street, from Twelfth to Durant, thence to Harrison street and to the Main Lake sewer, caused debate. This proposed sewer lies in the Fifth Ward, one of the worst sewered districts in the city, and Mr. Cameron said the sewer is very desirable. He mentioned one house which for the past three years has been infected with the germs of diphtheria, communicating the disease to every family who lived in it. A protest against a sewer was signed by Charles Webb Howard and others members of his family, and also the heirs of O. L. Shafter. The latter own 1250 feet along Alice street, which it is claimed they will not sell. This district is drained generally by what is known as back sewers. This matter was referred to the health authorities.

Mr. Macdonald's proposed omnibus resolution ordering slice streets to be sewered in the district bounded by First, Fourteenth, Webster, and Grove streets, was referred to the Sanitary Inspector and City Engineer. The matter of extending a sewer through the City Hall park was referred to the Board of Public Works.

Chairman Towle suggested that the matter of a culvert for the Swett school should be referred back to the Board of Public Works, although that body had referred it to the Council, apparently unaware that it (the Board) has full power.

In regard to the sewering of Eighth street, between Broadway and Washington, a protest was read from F. K. Shattuck, P. Boogar, and Mrs. A. Michel, on the ground that the street has been covered with bituminous rock. This was taken under consideration.

DIED OF OLD AGE.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Thomson Passes Quietly Away.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Thomson died today, at her residence, 1013 Washington street, where she had resided for the past twenty-eight years. She was 91 years and 7 months old, a native of Somers, Connecticut, and the widow of the late Samuel Thomson, a well-known insurance man, who died in 1881. The cause of death was old age, and the end came quietly and painlessly. Mrs. Thomson left four children to mourn her and cherish her memory. James S. Thompson is Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, and Thomas W. Thomson also lives in that city. The other children are Mrs. S. H. Pierce of East Oakland and Miss Elizabeth B. Thomson who resided with her mother. The funeral services will be held in the chapel of the First Congregational Church at 2 o'clock, Monday afternoon. The interment will be private.

Field of Sport.

The Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association held a meeting at the Olympic club across the bay last night. The following were appointed to officiate at the championship meeting:

Referee—E. A. Rix.

Judges of track events—J. F. Harrison, T. J. Cunningham, R. P. Hammond, Jr.

Judges of field events—Colonel J. C. Edwards, J. A. Hamilton, F. T. Scanlan.

Timers—J. A. Hammersmith, Professor F. Soule, Jr., George H. Storms, C. McIvor.

Judges of walking—C. B. Hill, J. J. Theobald.

Clerks of the course—G. W. Jordan, A. T. Allen, F. Bonnell, C. S. Smith, P. N. Nahl.

Starter—G. F. Davidson.

Scorer—J. F. Larkin.

The Oaklands and the Sacramentos play at the Haight street park this afternoon. The teams are made up as follows:

Oaklands.	Position.	Sacramentos.
Cobb	Pitcher	Harper
Lohman	Catcher	McHale
Isaacson	First Base	Perrier
McDonald	Second Base	Reitz
N. O'Neill	Third Base	Godar
Stickney	Shortstop	Daley
Dungan	Right Field	Zeigler
Hill	Center Field	Goodenough
C. O'Neill	Left Field	Buckley

The Oaklands will play the Stocktons at Haight street tomorrow.

A Badly Fractured Arm.

A few days ago, Mrs. Richard Rathjen received a wound and fracture of the left arm. The lady, thinking she was not hurt severely, rather neglected the arm, blood poisoning set in, and, yesterday, the case was placed under the care of Dr. A. M. Taylor, who discovered a fracture of the left arm, complicated with blood poisoning. Assisted by Dr. J. P. H. Dunn, he reduced the fracture and dressed the arm. Although the arm is in a bad condition, there are hopes of saving it.

A Novel Test.

W. H. J. B. Lindsay, inventor of the Mechanical system of dressmaking, offers a challenge to dress cutters for a competitive test of dress cutting at a public hall.

Not Very Well Posted.

Hans Martsen Christensen has been admitted to citizenship by Judge Gibson. He informed his honor that there are three States in the Union.

Just the "Dial."

The *Dial* and the *Paragraph* have consolidated, the latter losing its name.

MARRIED.

PARSONS-LEE—In the First Methodist Church, April 16, by Rev. Dr. Dille, on Wednesday April 16, E. R. Parsons and Miss Mary Lee, both of San Francisco.

DIED.

TUCKER—In this city, April 19, Winifred, beloved wife of Alfred Tucker, and daughter of Mary A. and the late R. H. Farquhar, a native of Nevada City, aged 25 years, 6 months and 6 days.

☞ Friends and acquaintences are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, TO MORROW (Sunday), at 2:30 P. M., from her late residence 1077 Fourteenth street. Interment Mountain View Cemetery.

FOWLER—In this city, April 19, Temperance wife of the late Wm. W. Fowler, a native of Ohio, aged 73 years and 3 months.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., from her late residence 702 Tenth street, Oakland Cal.

CUTTER—In Alameda, County Infirmary, April 28, Capt. Amos Cutter, a native of New York, aged 77 years.

THOMSON—In this city, April 19, Elizabeth B. widow of the late Samuel Thomson a native of Somers, Connecticut, aged 94 years and 7 days.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services MONDAY, at 2 P. M., at the Chapel of the First Congregational Church, corner Thirteenth and Clay streets. Interment private.

NOT YET NAMED.

The Successor of Mr. Chetwood as Rector of St. Paul's.

The *Call* of this morning says:

It is understood that no one has as yet been called to the vacant rectorship of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Harrison and Fourteenth streets, caused by the resignation of Rev. Hobart Chetwood. It has been suggested that the vestry could do no better than to call to the vacancy Rev. Dr. H. D. Lathrop, of East Oakland, as one who would be in full accord with the progressive character of the membership of St. Paul's, and as one alive to the best interests of Oakland and taking a forward part in its works of beneficence. It is not known whether or not Dr. Lathrop would accept the call, but it is believed that he would.

The Rev. Mr. Chetwood was seen today in relation to the matter of the successorship. He said he had not heard the vestrymen discuss the proposition to extend a call to Dr. Lathrop; nor, for that matter could he say that they had determined just whom they would ask to fill the vacant place.

THE PINOLE STOCKYARDS.

The Company Has Been Incorporated with a Large Capital.

The Union Stockyards Company of San Francisco has been incorporated with a capital stock of $2,000,000, and will establish a system of yards where stock of all kind may be shipped for market and cared for by the company pending their sale. D. J. Hedges, president of the Stockyards Company of Sioux City is at the head of the concern, and J. E. Boggs and A. S. Garretson of Sioux City are interested in the project. Connected with the yards will be a complete refrigerating plant containing all the latest machinery. The yards will be located at Point Pinole in Contra Costa county. Cold storage branches will be located at Los Angeles, San Diego, Tacoma, Portland and Seattle.

Too Close for Fun.

As a cable car was approaching Seventh and Broadway, from First street, to-day, the 12 o'clock train from Brooklyn was coming along. The conductor went ahead of the car to note if trains were near, and signalled the gripman to stop. The gripman misunderstood the signal, and crossed in front of the approaching train. The car just cleared the train, which was opposite the Barnum Restaurant when the cable car was crossing the track.

Salz's Property Attached.

G. Goethinger, of San Francisco, has attached the property of Salz & Co., at Centerville, to secure payment of a claim of $3185.

GOING EAST.

Phillips' popular excursion—specially furnished Pullman tourist sleeping cars through to Boston, New York and all intermediate points. Porter with each car; Phillips' manager through to Boston—only excursion having service and management east of Chicago.

A. DUMARS & Co.,
614 Market street San Francisco, or
G. B. SEAMAN, 12th and Broadway, Oakland.

TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE

Union Pacific Railway Excursions leave Oakland every Tuesday and Thursday. Pullman tourists cars from Oakland to Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and Denver without change. The Union Pacific is the only line which runs cars through to these points via Ogden. Rate to Missouri River, $35. For full information apply to GEO. B. SEAMAN, Pass. Agent, Twelfth and Broadway.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

Going East, The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is the favorite winter route on account of its *freedom from snow blockades*. Pullman Palace sleepers and Tourist cars leave Oakland pier daily and run through to Kansas City and Chicago, without change. Special excursions every Thursday. See J. J. Warner, Passenger Agent, 972 Broadway, S. E. corner of Tenth street.

I NO LONGER SUFFER.

A Statement of Mrs. J. E. Hamilton

With the following disease I suffered for six years. Coughing and rising pains through my chest and back, bloating, shortness of breath, headache, irregular appetite, restlessness at night, dizziness, week trembling spells, chills, cold hands and feet, constipation, weak eyes, and in every way my whole system was a complete wreck, and every doctor I called on claimed a different disease, until I was treated by Dr. Bluett, of 1000 Broadway, for indigeston and cured. Residence 504 Fifteenth street, rooms 26 and 27.

Office of
T. B. POTTER & CO.,
1165 Washington street. California Watch Club, drawing April 19, 1890.

Club No. 1	Member No. 21.
Club No. 2	Member No. 37.
Club No. 3	Member No. 24.
Club No. 4	Member No. 39.
Club No. 5	Member No. 7.
Club No. 6	Member No. 43.
Club No. 7	Member No. 43.
Club No. 8	Member No. 9.
Club No. 9	Member No. [illegible]
Club No. 10	Member No. 20.
Club No. 11	Member No. 16.
Club No. 12	Member No. 19.
Club No. 13	Member No. 12.
Club No. 14	Member No. 36.
Club No. 15	Member No. 27.
Club No. 16	Member No. 51.
Club No. 17	Member No. 14.
Club No. 18	Member No. 33.
Club No. 19	Member No. 4.
Club No. 20	Member No. 16.
Club No. 21	Member No. 29.
Club No. 22	Member No. 32.
Club No. 23	Member No. 20.

FINE perfumes a specialty with Downes & Byrne, 8th and Washington streets.

DOWNES & BYRNE, Prescription druggists, 8th and Washington streets.

EMBROIDERY at Lem Williams 1161 Washington street.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER TRY BEECHAMS PILLS.

FRYER'S ABIETENE CHEWING-GUM. Is a natural exudation from the ABIETENE TREE, a pure Balsam Gum; the best-known Gum in the world for Irritation of the Throat, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, cleansing the Teeth and Gums and purifying the breath. As a Chewing gum it has no equal.

HIGHLAND brand of milk is a rich cream of delicious natural flavor. Try it for coffee.

Now is the time for pleasant driving. Freeman & Avery of 1321 Broadway, have a large assortment of well built road and training carts, and solicit an inspection of their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

ICE cream soda, with fruit flavors at the Snow Flake Bakery, 408 Twelfth street.

MINING STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.

100 Alta	1 20	100 G. Prize	50
50 Andes	56	200 H. & N.	2 60
150 Belcher	2 15	450 L. Wash	30
200 Belle Isle	60	100 Mex	3 40
420 B. & B.	3 10	200 Mono	30
940 Bullion	1 10	500 Navajo	25
300 Con. C.	2 35	200 NewQueen	65
710 Chlar.	3 25	50 N. B. I.	1 00
350 Con Wash	2 75	200 NCom	1 20
100 C C & V	4 85	50 Ocean	1 35
80 C'ncd	5 50	620 Ophir	4 05
600 C Impr'l	35	250 Over	1 30
100 Con N Y	25	1005 Potosi	2 35
60 Crocker	30	320 S'vage	1 80
200 C'Point	2 60	150 S. N'vda	2 35
100 E. Sierr Nev	85	500 U. Con	2 70
50 G & C	1 70	50 Y. J.	2 00

AGRICULTURAL.

The Day Lily of the California Desert.

HOW TO MAKE BOXES FOR SEIPPING.

The Best Almond Varieties for Planting in California—The Advantages of Almonds.

THE DAY LILY OF THE DESERT.

One of the most beautiful and characteristic plants of the desert region of California is the Day Lily (*Hesperocallis undulata*). Its flower-stems rise from one to two feet above the sand, and bear from a few to thirty or more fragrant flowers, in color, I should judge, of a pearly or or greenish white, with greenish stripes. I have seen only one in blossom, and that was too far gone to show the genuine tint.

This interesting species is one of the most promising novelties of the present season, not only for its promise of furnishing us with another lovely garden-flower, but also for its probable economic value in the arid regions of the west. It produces a large edible bulb, varying from one to four inches in diameter, nearly round, with firm flesh. The bulb has a plesant taste, eaten either raw or cooked like onions. Our party of seven have had them cooked at nearly every meal since we first tested their qualities, and in the lack of other vegetables find them acceptable.

The bulb is found from six to eighteen inches below the surface of the sand or fine gravelly soil, in which the plant thrives best, and is usually found resting on moist gravel or a clay subsoil.

It is not rare on the Colorado and Mohave Deserts, and usually blossoms on the Mohave in the month of May. Near the boundary line it bloomed in 1889 as early as February, and was in seed in April. This year only a few plants are found showing as yet any signs of a flower-stem, but a few weeks of warm weather will doubtless bring them forward.

The Indians are said to obtain both food and drink from this plant when crossing the plains. For eighty or a hundred miles along our southern border one may travel at certain seasons without finding water. The traveler is safe, however, if he knows how to search successfully for this important vegetable, and once found he need not fear either hunger or thirst.

Should it prove susceptible of easy cultivation in the arid regions of the west, it will prove a valuable addition to our list of vegetables. It will certainly prove a welcome addition to the garden, if not an acquisition to the farm. —*C. R. Orcutt, in Garden and Forest.*

BOXES AND CRATES.

Those who ship vegetables and fruit to the city markets are well aware how much neat packages help the sale of their contents. As those who have tried it declare, it is often more profitable to take their truck and fruit to a small place, especially if it be a manufacturing town, than to New York or other large markets. It is often the case that a farmer has a bushel or two of peas or some other truck, or a few quarts of currants or other small fruits, which he proposes to take to the near-by town to dispose of. Not being accustomed to market such articles regularly, they present a strange sight as he sets out, a peck of peas at the bottom of a bushel basket that is none too clean; a quart of currants hidden in a five-quart pail that has seen better days; a few early beets, an after-thought, are thrown into the bottom of the wagon, without taking the trouble to wash or bunch them. It can be but little wonder that stuff taken in this miscellaneous manner is slow of sale. Farmers who live near cities or villages will find it to their interest to work into "farm gardening," and raise perishable crops, which bring high prices, if they can find a near market. Spinach is such a crop, that an acre of it, properly managed, brings more ready cash than comes to the farmer during the whole summer. Farmers who own the land they till should plant an asparagus bed, or rather field, which, in the third year, and every spring thereafter will bring in a handsome return But our object was to suggest that those farmers who occasionally market truck, should provide themselves with a sufficient number of crates and boxes, in which to take their stuff in a neat and attractive manner; these packages to be kept in good order, and to be used for no other purpose whatever. The crate used by those who ship truck to a distance is one that holds a bushel; some of a barrel capacity being also required. For a long distance, crates with slatted sides are preferred on account of the ventilation they afford to their contents; but, for markets near by, boxes with entire sides will answer.

To Make a Bushel Crate or Box,—Two ends and one middle-piece, eight by fourteen inches. The sides are two feet long, and if for crates, are of laths, and from two inches in width to more or less. Boxes made with entire sides will contain a trifle more that a legal bushel. The center-pieces add to the strength, and are convenient in measuring two half-bushels. Mark all crates and boxes with the owner's name.—*American Agriculturist.*

PROFIT IN ALMONDS.

W. Treat, an authority on almond culture, has contributed the following to the Woodland Mail: The California paper-shell almond at 4 years of age will yield $90 net. The California paper-shell or the Nonpareil (paper-shell) being the most profitable. The Golden State and the Ne Plus Ultra are the best soft-shells and might be planted to advantage every fifth row with the paper-shell as a hybridizer. This year from 190 California paper-shell almond trees (5 years old) covering two and five-sevenths acres, I gathered 3502 pounds of nuts, which sold in Chicago at 22 cents a pound. This is $283.50 to the acre—a little over four dollars to the tree—18½ pounds to the tree. When these same trees were four years old they bore 13 pounds to the tree, at three years old they averaged about three pounds, and at eight years they will double what they bore at five. They will at eight years bear fully forty pounds to the tree. At 12 years of age they will bear fully one hundred pounds to the tree without the least exertion. This is, at 70 trees to the acre, and reckoning at 22 cents to the pound, $1540 per acre. Now, these are nothing but plain, bare, raw facts. The almond tree never gets its growth, you might say; of course, after it is 15 years old it enlarges very slowly; but if it only has room it will grow to be a monster. The reason the almond is not grown in California is because a few have planted the Languedoc, which is a poor soft-shell and a shy bearer, and sells for a great deal less than the paper-shell, (less than half as much). But the almond is sure to be largely cultivated now that new and valuable varieties have been brought to light—especially those of the paper-shell class. These new varieties of almonds have been tried and are known to be good, steady bearers, the California paper-shell, in particular, the Nonpareil, Golden State and Ne Plus Ultra. Their good qualities have been practically demonstrated. The almond is also very easy to handle; it takes a novice but a short time to learn what few details there are in the gathering, hulling and bleaching. A person absolutely devoid of experience in the almond business can grow the trees and gather the crop as well as an old orchardist. Another advantage of almond-growing is that it ripens after grain has been harvested, and help can then be obtained at moderate prices and without trouble. Still another point in favor of it is that the nuts can be left on the trees, if for any reason they cannot be gathered at a certain time, and the grower can use his own time in gathering them; he can also store them if he is not ready to sell them. All these are advantages that do not obtain for fruit.

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder is universally known and everywhere esteemed as the only Powder that will improve the complexion, eradicate tan, freckles, and all skin diseases.

Eighth Street Exchange, No. 477. Fine wines, liquors, and cigars. Fresh beer and Weiss beer on tap. Charles Roesch proprietor. Telphone 458.

BERNARD POND'S EXTRACT. AVOID ALL IMITATIONS.

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

FOR ALL PAIN Influenza Feminine Complaints Lameness Soreness Wounds Bruises Catarrh Burns Piles

USE POND'S EXTRACT

It will Cure. Chilblains - Sore Eyes Frost-Bites Hoarseness Sore Throat Rheumatism Inflammations and Hemorrhages

MADE ONLY BY THE POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE Insurance Company OF CALIFORNIA.

RISKS TAKEN BY THIS POPULAR Home Company at rates allow as solvency and fair profit will admit of, guaranteeing solid indemnity and a liberal and prompt adjustment and payment of losses.

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Cor. Eighth and Broadway

OAKLAND, CAL.

N. F. GORDON, Manager.
H. B. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

Do not be imposed on by any of the numerous imitations, substitutes, etc., which are flooding the world. There is only one Swift's Specific, and there is nothing like it. Our remedy contains no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or any poisonous substance whatever. It builds up the general health from the first dose, and has never failed to eradicate contagious blood poison and its effects from the system. Be sure to get the genuine. Send your address for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, which will be mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Money to Loan

AMOUNTS TO SUIT.

Low Rate of Interest

WM. J. DINGEE,

460 and 462 Eighth Street, Oakland.

New To-day.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Sam'l Pitcher's old, harmless and quick cure for Infants' and Children's Complaints. Superior to Castor Oil, Paregoric or Narcotic Syrups. Children cry for Castoria. Millions of Mothers bless Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation; Gives healthy sleep; also aids digestion; Without narcotic stupefaction.

"I recommend Castoria for children's complaints, as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., New York.

To Those Who, From Lack of Time, Funds, or Good Health, Have Neglected Their Education, and Are Now Desirous of Improving in Any Branch of English, a

SPECIAL OR GENERAL COURSE of PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IS OFFERED!

Pupils unable to continue with their classes through a failure in one or more studies, and would-be applicants for teachers' certificates, whose evenings alone are devoted to such preparation, can also be accommodated.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ENGLISH COMPOSITION, Letter Writing, and Penmanship, SPANISH AND GERMAN ALSO TAUGHT.

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SAMUEL EASTMAN & CO'S LEATHER HOSE!

MANUFACTURED AT CONCORD, N. H.

The best ever introduced on the Pacific coast for durability, pliability, and insolubility in water, requiring no oil for preservative purposes. It may remain wet for years and still preserve its strength.

C. H. EASTMAN Agent.

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ATHENIAN MARKET

481 Twelfth Street,

COR. WASHINGTON, : : : : : : : OAKLAND, CAL.

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—Dealers in All Kinds of—

Fresh and Corned Meats, Bacon, Hams, Etc.

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PERMANENT. PROGRESSIVE. POPULAR.

The Home Benefit Life Association

ISSUES THE BEST POLICY.

Simple—Non-Forfeitable—Lowest Rates.

It Insures Your Life as a Fire Company Insures Your Property, Except that the Future Cost is *Reduced by Dividends.*

Losses Paid . . . . . Over $500,000

F. H. PUGH, Local Agent, 469, 9th Street, Oakland.

Collection Agents, First National Bank of Oakland.

F. N. MARTIN,

Formerly of Marysville,

Veterinary Surgeon

Qualified and Prepared to Treat any Diseases of Horses.

I claim to cure the disease known as Glanders on this coast. All I ask is a trial from the public, and I guarantee satisfaction. The principal medicines I use in treatment are gathered and prepared by myself.

Office—Glover's Livery Stable, Ninth Street, between Clay and Jefferson. Telephone 93.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

absolutely pure and it is soluble.

NO CHEMICALS

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO. Dorchester, Mass.

NEW GLENWOOD, NEW OAKWOOD RANGES.

DALZIEL & MOLLER, 1152 Broadway

Agents for Alameda county.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE county of Alameda, State of California. In the matter of the estate of Orrin Simmons, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the probate of the will of Orrin Simmons, deceased, and for the issuance to Hannah Simmons of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this court, and that Monday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the court room of Department No. 2 of said court, at the Courthouse in the City of Oakland, in the County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated April 11, 1890.

CHAS. T. BOARDMAN, Clerk,
SAMUEL HUNTER, Deputy Clerk.
JAS. E. SIMMONS, Attorney for Petitioner; Office, 207 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Regents of the University, Berkeley, Cal., until 12 M., Monday, April 28th, 1890, for painting five buildings. Specifications can be seen daily (except Sundays) at the Secretary's office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M. Bids must be accompanied by a satisfactory bond equal to ten per cent of the amount of the bid as a guarantee of good faith. Right to reject all bids reserved. Bidders requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. H. C. BONTE Secretary.

WE ARE SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH.

15 lbs Dry Granulated Sugar for	$1 00
50 lb Sack Best Flour for	1 00
Sacramento, Samm's or Paradise.	
1 Dozen Cans No. 1 Sugar Corn for	75
20 lbs Best Sago for	1 00
20 lbs Pearl Tapioca for	1 00
20 lbs Flake Tapioca for	1 00
5-gallon Can Best Coal Oil for	1 00
Starlight, Pearl or Pratt's Astral	
Best Potatoes, per lb	2c
New Eastern Cod Fish, per lb	5c
5-lb Can Pure Ground Pepper for	75c
5 lb Can Pure Ground Mustard for	75c
1 Box New Eastern Smoked Herring	25c
8 lbs New Pink Beans for	25c
8 lbs New Bayos Beans for	25c
1 lb Choice English Breakfast Tea	25c
1 lb Choice New Japan Tea for	25c
1 Roll Good Butter for	25c
1 Roll Good Cooking Butter for	20c
1 lb New Cream Cheese for	10c
2 Large Cans of Peaches or Apricots	25c
10 lbs of Fine or Course Hominy for	25c
5 lbs New California Figs for	25c

PHELAN & FISH,

466, 468, 470, 472

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1308 SAN PABLO AVE.

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Successors to GHIRARDELLI & PETAR.

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Sole Agents for Ghirardelli's Celebrated Eagle Chocolate, Coffee and Spices

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Successors to J. MACDONOUGH & Co

Importers and Dealers in

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CORNER OF SPEAR (Telephone No. 1,864) S. F.

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HEALTH—PLEASURE—SPORT.

Gilroy Hot Mineral Springs.

This favorite summer resort and sanitarium is situated in a delightful nook of the Coast range, 1500 feet above sea level, 10 miles from the town of Gilroy. The scenery along this most delightful ride, divided about equally between valley and mountain, is unexcelled for picturesqueness. The waters of these springs have cured thousands of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, paralysis, scrofulous and all kindred diseases arising from impurities of the blood; it has an almost specific and curative effect on the kidneys and liver. Bathing facilities, table, rooms, and attendance first class in every particular. Sportsmen can have ample pleasure with either rod or gun. A new and elegantly appointed clubhouse has just been completed. Telegraph, express and post offices on the premises. Stages connect at Gilroy with 8:30 A. M. trains from Fourth and Townsend Street, San Francisco.

For further information address

ROOP & SON, Proprietors.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Hotel Del Monte Bath House and Swimming Tanks ARE NOW OPEN.

Three large swimming tanks connected with HOTEL DEL MONTE.

Temperature to Suit the Bathers.

Opportunities for SURF-BATHING Unlimited

GEO. SHOENWALD - - - Manager.

LAUREL GLEN FRUIT FARM,

Within 30 minutes' drive of NAPA CITY.

Good Accommodation at Reasonable Rates.

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SKAGGS HOT SPRINGS,

Sonoma Co., Cal.

Open April 7th, 1890. Stages connect with S. P. and N. P. Railway, only 8 miles. The roads have been much improved this season and many new improvements for the comfort of guests.

For further information address,

GEORGE SKAGGS,

Skaggs Springs, Sonoma Co., Cal.

MERVYN HOTEL, GLEN ELLEN, HAS been enlarged and is now open for the season. A. Harrison, proprietor. J. T. Peters, agent, 24 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

PARAISO HOT SPRINGS.

Monterey County.

Unequalled for healing and invigorating qualities; specific for rheumatism, malaria, kidney and liver disorders, etc. Take Oakland cars, 8:30 A. M., from Market St., San Jose—arrive at Springs at 5:30 P. M.

J. G. FOSTER, Proprietor.

DR. JAEGER'S FAMOUS Sanitary Underwear.

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FOR SALE ONLY BY

WESTOVER & CO.,

Sole Agents for Oakland,

1119 Broadway Canning Block.

NEW FIRM.

H. BOWMAN & CO.

BOWMAN & SON, Druggists 951 Broadway, would inform the public that they have admitted into partnership Mr. N. A. KOSER, who has for some years been in their employment. The new firm will endeavor to maintain the reputation the house has enjoyed in the past. Especial attention given to prescriptions and only graduates in pharmacy employed.

H. BOWMAN, W. J. BOWMAN, N. A. KOSER.

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—DEALER IN—

FLOUR, HAY And GRAIN:

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Schlitz's Milwaukee Beer —ON— DRAUGHT

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Family Refreshment Apartment.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT FLASHES.

M. Hanley's Grocery Store is the best lighted store in Oakland. He carries a full stock of FRESH, FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES, Ranch Eggs and Fresh Butter.

WINES & LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

1501 Seventh Street.

CIGARS.

W. S. FRICK & CO.'s, LA CUBA CASTILLA cigar is the best 10 cent cigar ever offered to the public on this Coast, also our Pantela cigar for 5 cents. These goods are all Spanish hand-made and from the best selected Havana leaf, free from artificial flavor. Give them a trial and be convinced. W. T. TAYLOR, Agent, Wholesale and Retail, 470 Eighth street, Oakland.

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Wholesale and Retail dealers in best quality Meats. Fresh meats on hand every day; also Game of all kinds

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GIER & SCHULTZ,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

SEE OUR MAMMOTH STOCK!

2---TWO LARGE STORES---2

HEADQUARTERS, 911, 913, and 915 Washington St.

BRANCH, - - - Corner 7th and Adeline Sts.

TELEPHONE 269—3 Rells.

We Excel All Other Houses

OUR : PRICES : DAZE : COMPETITORS!

Our Stock is the MOST COMPLETE consisting of

American, French, German, and English TABLE DELICACIES!

Family Wines and Liquors Our Specialty.

PERFECT and PROMPT DELIVERY SYSYEM.

For information send for monthly price list.

Rare Chance —TO BUY— Crockery, Glass, China And TINWARE!

At Cost to Close Out Surplus Stock.

We Quote a Few Prices:

44-piece Tea Sets	$ 25
84-piece Dinner Sets	
Chamber Sets, complete	1 75
French China Gold band Tea Sets	6 50
Hand-painted Tea Set, complete	5
Elegantly decorated Dinner Sets	10 00
A great variety of China Cups, Saucers and Plates, per set of six	75
Mammoth Kitchen sets (56 pieces)	$1 75

The beautiful design and decorations of our French China Goods are worthy of inspection.

A visit to our stores will pay, and more than convince you that we are.

POSITIVELY SELLING AT COST

GREAT American Importing Tea COMPANY,

301 San Pablo avenue..... Oakland.
917 Broadway..... "
Cor. Park street, and Alameda avenue..... Alameda.
Headquarters—52, 54, 56 and 58 Market street, San Francisco.

THE WENTWORTH Boot and Shoe Co.,

—OF—

463 THIRTEENTH ST.,

—HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR—

NEW STORE,

1059 Washington Street.

MARCH 1ST, 1890.

ADVANCES MADE ON VALUABLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT THE OAKLAND CITY LOAN OFFICE, 1162 BROADWAY NEAR 14TH ST. OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

HOW'S YOUR LIVER?

Is it sluggish? Do your kidneys trouble you? Do you suffer from Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Nausea, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Pain in the Side, Back, etc.? Then ask your druggist for a box of

English Hop Compound for Bitters.

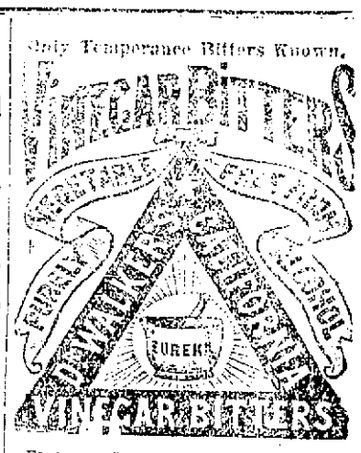
Sent by mail it will only cost you 50 cents and make 2 quarts of the best medicine in the world; has cured when everything else failed. Thousands are blessing the day when it fell across their path. Do not take pills or medicines containing minerals; they ruin the constitution. Sole agency, 1356 Fifteenth street, Oakland, Cal.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for Diamond Brand, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes with pink wrappers are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Name Paper. Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



For twenty-five years the experience of millions of sufferers, old and young, male and female, have greatly endorsed the miraculous values of

This Pharmaceutical Paradox of the Age,

A vitalizing stimulant without alcohol. A nerve sedative without narcotics. A blood purifier without poisons. A liver cleanser and not cathartic. A purely vegetable tissue-maker, promoting digestion, nutrition, secretion, excretion and respiration. A life-giving tonic, pure and simple, without the disastrous reactions of the deadly compounds of rum and alcohol usually sold as bitters.

Was Never Known Before in the World.

Its discovery among the medicinal fruits and herbs of California

WAS A MIRACLE

and their combination into a phenomenal life-giving tonic

A TRIUMPH of the CHEMICAL ART

The only change made in the formula during twenty-five years has been to present in two combinations.

The old original remain unchanged, but being stronger, more laxative and better. A new form more agreeable to the taste and better adapted to delicate women and children, but comprising the same tonic properties, is now made and the science of the world is challenged to produce the equal of this

TRULY & ONLY TEMPERANCE BITTERS KNOWN

or to produce a purely vegetable bitters or medicine of any kind, whose action is at once so safe, so certain and comprehensive as the

CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS,

or any compound which from its varied action upon the vital functions is equal to the

CURE OF SO MANY DISEASES.

Their name is Legion—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Jaundice, Kidney Disease, Scrofula, Skin Diseases and Boils, Consumption, Piles and all disorders arising from a digestion, impure blood, nervous prostration, and dilapidated constitution from any cause give way to it like mist before the sun, while its singular power over

THE DEADLY MICROBE AND OMNIPRESENT BACTERIA

indicates its superiority in all diseases of material origin, and renders it the

BEST VERMIFUGE KNOWN.

No family can afford to do without a bottle OLD AND NEW STYLE VINEGAR BITTERS

in the house, as expressed by thousands of testimonials. Send for beautiful book. Address

R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,

New York

The only place in Oakland where you can have your eyes scientifically tested. We fit all defects of vision, such as presbyopia, hypermetropia, myopia, astigmatism, etc. A perfect fit guaranteed.

EXAMINATION FREE.

Diamonds, Clocks And JEWELRY.

Our Stock is complete in every respect. Those desiring a large assortment from which to select their Christmas presents should call and see for themselves.

Don't forget the number,

1307 BROADWAY.

JAMES CORCORAN,

(In charge of Stallion BAY ROSE),

Trainer and Breaker of Colts

BEST OF REFERENCES!

APPLY TO

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

IN FAIR HANDS

Women Writers Interested in Temperance.

THEIR GOOD WORK IN MANY PAPERS.

The Eleventh Article in the Series Upon Women Journalists of America.

The account of journalistic talent developed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has proved a surprise even to those of the most sanguine temperament. The various State organs of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union betoken, not only intense purpose and eager zeal of those mothers-hearted women, but they also prove their editors to be highly educated and, in many cases, trained journalists.

The White Ribbon Banner, of Connecticut, edited by Mrs. R. N. Stanley, and published at Highland Park, by Mrs. S. H. Forbes, State President, and Mrs. C. L. Dyer, is a bright little sheet, full of good reading matter, and in enumerating her Woman's Christian Temperance Union exchanges, the editor will say:

Dear friends, just look carefully over this policy of papers on our table. Is it not enough to cheer and encourage any white ribbon heart? Papers are helpful in editorial power and influence. Their existence proves strength and influence. The existence of a paper published in behalf of a reform proves the interest and energy of the organization advocating the reform. In this whole pile you will not find a single advertisement of a saloon or beer garden—not one giving you the name of a favorite brand of tobacco or cigarettes, and offering an indecent inducement to our boys and young men to become purchasers. No shocking details of prize fights, or of any of those things—they are all sweet, fresh, and clean, fit for pure eyes, and conducive to health of soul and body. Right here, on my table, the latest arrival, *The Union Signal*, published at Hastings, Neb., Miss Alma G. Fitch, editor—strong, bright, and fearless in its position of helpfulness, and promotion of loyalty to the national W. C. T. U. Every side is one of the new discoveries in the White Ribbon firmament; one that throws dark foreboding consternation and promises by its clear steady light, to be a safe guide and well merits its title of *Signal Fire*. Next comes another, to me, new appearance *The Pharos*, which is indeed what its name signifies. "A Tower of Light" to the White Ribboners on the Pacific Coast, published at Oakland, Cal. Then there is *The Telephone*, through which our sweet-toned Florida conveys its messages of comfort and hope and direction from North, East, West, to loved ones. But you cannot stop to trace them all to-day. Now we have the Texas *White Ribbon*, the *White Ribbonner*, Pennsylvania; the Rock County, Wis., *C. T. U. Banner*, Wisconsin; *The White Ribbonner*, Mississippi; *Woman's Temperance Work*, New York; *The Outlook*, Rhode Island; *The Home Guard*, *Light House*, also of Rhode Island; *Our Message*, Massachusetts; the *W. C. T. U. White Ribbon*, Worcester, Mass. (a city paper); *Our Home Guards*, Vermont; and the newest, prettiest little *Southern California White Ribbon*, Pasadena.

The Pioneer, the State organ of the California Woman's Christian Temperance Union, deserves special mention. Its editor, Mrs. Mary Frank Browne, is a woman of wonderful talent and great executive ability. She has, for years, devoted herself to the temperance cause, the missionary work, and all sorts of philanthropies, and none have done more to bless humanity. She has written a book for the temperance cause, "Overcome," which depicts all phases of suffering which flow from moderate drinking. By incessant work of herself and *The Pioneer* committee, the paper has been enlarged from a tiny four-page bulletin to sixteen page devoted to temperance news and articles.

The Union Signal is well edited by Mrs. Florence Miller, and its motto, "The Dram-Shop Shall Never Again Have Legal Existence in Iowa," shows "re-submission-ists" that the White Ribboners are solidly against them.

Our Messenger of Topeka, Kan., edited by Olive P. Bray, is just overflowing with temperance enthusiasm, and plans of work in every department prove that business sagacity is linked with it. The ballot in the hands of Kansas women is proving their mightiest weapon against the saloon; and should be an incentive to all Woman's Christian Temperance Union women to renewed efforts for suffrage.

Mrs. Eva C. Griffith, Woman's Christian Temperance Union Lecturer, of Wisconsin, edits the temperance department in the *Northwestern Mail* of Madison. Mrs. Fred E. Loveless contributes temperance articles to the Muskegon, Mich., *Chronicle*, and Mrs. Florence E. Buck is upon the staff of the Michigan *Christian Advocate*. [illegible] Hinman represents the [illegible] National Prohibitionist, [illegible] cellent journal.

It is grand [illegible] a field present[illegible] of life and [illegible] sengers of [illegible] freedom fro[illegible]

To return [illegible] Lillian Whi[illegible] the Boston [illegible] the most v[illegible] in America. [illegible] journalistic [illegible] Cincinnati C[illegible] a prominent [illegible] corps of the [illegible] She also co[illegible] great num[illegible] style is piq[illegible] knowledge o[illegible] and has the [illegible] ideas into [illegible] While hund[illegible] gay silks [illegible] embroiders [illegible] and sombre [illegible]

Sally Joy [illegible] influence th[illegible] ton *Daily A*[illegible] of great i[illegible] highly estee[illegible] began her li[illegible] *Post*, when s[illegible] in 1870, and [illegible] larly employed [illegible] daily paper in Boston [illegible] after her marriage, she [illegible] sition on the *Advertiser*, [illegible] ty on such successful daily [illegible] *Post* and the *Advertiser* is [illegible] ssible testimonial to her abi[illegible] is an excellent reporter, and [illegible] et of distinction.

Her example was the means of calling several more women to make the pen a profession. Among the first was Louise C. Knight, who began on the *Chronicle*, and has been for years ensconced in the art and fashion chair of the *Daily Herald*. Miss J. L. Gilder and Miss Annie Wakeman have also done fine work on the *Herald*, also Miss Kate Field, that brilliant newspaper woman, whose advocacy of the use of wine the Women's Christian Temperance Union so sincerely regrets.

Mrs. Marion McBride of the *Post* is considered one of the ablest journalists of cultured Boston. Besides these are other competent writers, comprising Josephine Jenkins of the *Gazette*, Grace Soper of the *Journal*, Miss Mary Trombly of the *Transcript*, and Miss Florence Wyman of the *Courier*. Mrs. Belle Barnes is a writer on the *Christian Register*, and is also one of the best stenographers of the country. She took Carl Schurz's German speech in that hand, translating it into English, considered one of the most marvellous feats in stenography.

Many other women are also upon the other papers in Boston. D. Lothrop & Co. issue two juvenile magazines which are edited by women. In this connection it is appropriate to say that, especially in child literature, women excel, and it is a significant fact that until women came into journalism there were no juvenile papers, and their first efforts were in that direction, Mrs. Child's *Juvenile Miscellany* being the first, and *The Rosebud*, by Mrs. Gilman, in 1832, the second. Since then no child's paper can have an existence without the literary aid of women. *The Youth's Companion* and *St. Nicholas* prove well the assertion true.

Woman journalists are well represented upon the Chicago and St. Louis press. Upon the latter is Mrs. Annie Robertson Noxon of the Missouri *Republican*, whose writings show her to be a fine journalist, and an addition world, a vast amount to the corps of any metropolitan journal. Mrs. Pittman, upon the *Post-Dispatch*, is a delightful little lady, who slashes off most brilliant and interesting articles by the column, and her varied and versatile style is in such demand that her talents command high remuneration. Miss Lillian Skidmore ("Ruth Hall") for years was Washington correspondent for the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and also the San Francisco *Morning Call* and *Evening Post*, contributing spicy, finely-written articles, proving her to be a woman of great talent. Mrs. Inez Stone and Mrs. Walker also do much work on St. Louis papers, while Miss Fannie Bagby, now of the San Diego *Sun*, is managing editor, built up the *Chronicle*, and is as bright and talented as any little lady can be, and her business ability ranks second to none of her male compeers.

The South is catching the contagion, and Mrs. M. K. Field, "Catherine Cole" of the New Orleans *Picayune*, has a national reputation.

The California delegation to this national conclave of woman journalists deserve special mention, and the final chapter will be devoted to them next week.

Of the intellectual women, a *man*, writing about women, says: "The intellectual woman, properly balanced, is, in all the relations of life, the best and longest-loved, and is always most genial and attractive. He who declares that he detests intellectual women, simply means that he detests the ostentation of intellect, the self-consciousness of undigested information. When he meets a really intellectual woman, he is likely to think her charming from lack of intellect. He is too biased to comprehend that it is her intellect that gives her charm. If most men who are still in love with their wives could make the least analysis of their fascination, they would be pretty certain to find its chief source to be a harmonious intellect."

M. C. E. EDHOLM.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

Apr	H. W. Large.	L. W. Large.	H. W. Small.	L. W. Small.	Sun R.	Sun S.
19..	11.56p	5.30a	6.17p	5.47p	5.27	6.49
20..	0.06a	6.23a	1.12p	6.23p	5.26	6.50
21..	0.55a	7.16a	2.05p	7.00p	5.25	6.51
22..	1.43a	7.52a	3.13p	7.38p	5.23	6.52
23..	2.33a	8.39a	4.25p	8.22p	5.22	6.53
24..	3.52a	9.27a	5.42p	9.10p	5.21	6.54
25..	2.28a	10.20a	6.49p	10.41p	5.20	6.55

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TO ARRIVE.

NAME.	FROM.	DATE.
City of Rio de Janeiro	China and Japan	Apr 19
Colima	Panama	Apr 20
Corona	Eureka*	Apr 20
Mexico	San Diego*	Apr 20
Eureka	San Pedro	Apr 22
State of California	Portland*	Apr 22
Walla Walla	Victoria*	Apr 22
Pomona	San Diego*	Apr 24
Humboldt	Eureka*	Apr 24
Willamette Valley	Yaquina Bay	Apr 25
Los Angeles	San Pedro*	Apr 28
Oregon	Portland*	Apr 26
City of Puebla	Victoria*	Apr 26

TO DEPART.

NAME.	FOR.	DATE.
Willamette Valley	Yaquina Bay	Apr 19
Humboldt	Eureka*	Apr 19
Umatilla	Victoria	Apr 20
Los Angeles	San Pedro*	Apr 20
Hayden Republic	Puget Sound	Apr 21
Mexico	San Diego*	Apr 22
Columbia	Portland*	Apr 22
Corona	Eureka	Apr 23
San Juan	Panama	Apr 23
Eureka	San Pedro*	Apr 24
Walla Walla	Victoria*	Apr 25
Newburn	Mexico	Apr 25
Australia	Honolulu	Apr 25
City of Rio de Janeiro	China and Japan	Apr 26

*And way ports.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco ..... April 19, 1890

Arrived.

FRIDAY, April 18.

Stmr Celia, Johnson, 42 hours from Crescent City; lumber to Simpson Lumber Co.

Stmr Los Angeles, Leland, 2½ days from San Pedro; pass and mdse, to Goodall, Perkins & Co.

Stmr National City, Koenig, 25 hours from Humboldt; 220 M ft lumber to C A Hooper & Co.

Stmr Columbia, Bolles, 55 hours from Portland, via Astoria 12 hours; pass and mdse to O R & N Co.

Haw stmr Australia, Houdlette, 6 days 23 hours from Honolulu; pass and mdse, to J D Spreckels & Bros.

Brig W G Irwin, McCullough, 22 days from Honolulu; pass and sugar to J D Spreckels & Bros.

Schr Bender Brothers, Zaddart, 72 hours from Humboldt; lumber to Chas Nelson.

Cleared.

FRIDAY, April 18.

Stmr Pomona, Hall, San Diego; Goodall, Perkins & Co.

Stmr Humboldt, Jessen, Eureka; Searles & Stone.

Schr Mary D Hume, Filton, whaling; Pacific Steam Whaling Co.

Schr Melrose, Kalk, Port Townsend; A [illegible]

[illegible] ase, Whalman, Nushagak; [illegible]

[illegible] nalz, Pirate Cove; McCol[illegible] Trading Co.

Sailed.

[illegible] DAY, April 18.

[illegible] hnson, Fort Bragg.

[illegible] ummer, Santa Cruz.

[illegible] addson, Coos Bay.

[illegible] arshall, Coos Bay.

[illegible] z, Tribble, Lompoc.

[illegible] oleman, Portland.

[illegible] Isli, San Diego.

[illegible] rral, Blackburn, Nanaimo

[illegible] a, Denny, San Diego.

[illegible] Nicholson, Queenstown.

[illegible] eterson, Port Townsend.

[illegible]graphic.

[illegible] pril 18—10 P M—Weather [illegible] locity 20 miles.

[illegible]ransatlantic Steamers.

[illegible] rrived April 18—Stmr [illegible] rom Glasgow; stmr Sante [illegible] Columbia, from Ham[illegible]

[illegible] Arrived April 18—Stmrs [illegible] rom New York

[illegible] Arrived April 18—Stmr [illegible] w York.

[illegible]RIAGES—DEATHS.

[illegible]

DOBBIN—In San Francisco, March 29, to the wife of H. H. Dobbin, a son.

HANBERRY—In San Francisco, April 13, to the wife of John Hanberry, a son.

KING—In Sacramento, April 13, to the wife of Frederick H. King, a son.

COHEN—In San Francisco, April 15, to the wife of Alfred Cohen, a daughter.

EASTON—In San Francisco, April 18, to the wife of James W. Easton, a son.

DOUGLAS—In San Francisco, April 16, to the wife of John J. Douglas, a son.

WEILL—In Napa City, April 15, to the wife of Louis Weill, a son.

HALL—In San Francisco, April 15, to the wife of Clarence W. Hall, a son.

MARRIED.

DAVIS-WESTDAHL—In San Francisco, April 16, Benjamin Davis and Annie L. Westdahl.

CANELO-KELLY—In San Francisco, April 16, Adolph Canelo and Addie Kelly.

PIERCE-MILLER—In San Francisco, April 16, Walter S. Pierce and Minnie E. Miller.

DIED.

ROACH—In San Francisco, April 19, Patrick Roach, a native of Ireland, aged 48 years.

BASSILLIO—In San Francisco, April 18, Arthur Sydney Bassillio, aged 1 year, 4 months and 1 day.

MANNING—In Elmira, Joseph G. Manning, a native of Ireland, aged 58 years.

LORENSON—In San Francisco, and County Hospital, April 18, C. Lorenson, a native of Germany, aged 24 years.

PLEASE call at 1242 San Pablo avenue and examine the McMillan Pants, if you cannot get a fit from our stock, we will take your order and make you the best pair of pants you ever had at the same price. Other pants will cost you double the price we charge. Our stock is all custom made.

MRS. E. M. STACEY, Agent for California.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by druggists, price 75 cents per bottle.

ILLEGALLY ANNEXED.

That is What the Courts may Decide in the Adams Suit.

Vernon Heights has been illegally annexed! The city of Oakland is not entitled to the territory recently taken within her bounds and the city tax collectors will have to refund the thousands of dollars collected from the people in that territory. If this is the decision to be rendered by the courts in the suit of Edson Adams against the city, the city of Oakland will be retarded in its growth and the councilman who was to be at large in that district will never roam through the corridors of Oakland's municipal building. There will then be only one way to get that territory annexed to Oakland, and that is, to have it brought in by the Peoples Express and Transfer Company which checks baggage to all parts of the United States from your residence, besides doing a general express business. Telephone 326. Office 423 Tenth street.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

And correspondingly low rates to all points East. Excursion leaves every Wednesday. Pullman tourist sleeping cars fully equipped. For further information call on or address CLINTON JONES, General Agent, 36 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Stop that Cough or it will terminate in consumption. After suffering for months from a cough which, after using many remedies without any relief, threatened to terminate seriously, we were entirely cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. J. G. WESTAFER, Editor of *Chronicle*, Elizabethtown, Pa.

A New Coal Yard.

John Eiferle has opened a new coal yard on the northwest corner of Fifth and Washington streets, and is prepared to supply the public with wood, coal, coke and charcoal at the most reasonable rates. All orders will be promptly delivered to any part of the city free of charge, and the patronage of the people of Oakland is earnestly solicited.

Sowers & Lucke

Tailoring parlors 5½ Kearney street, San Francisco, late Tenth street, Oakland, have now in stock a fine line of choice spring suitings and trouserings at popular prices.

Pantaloons still a specialty.

Opening Day.

The ladies of Oakland are invited to inspect the large assortment of French Pattern Bonnets and other millinery novelties on exhibition, April 3rd, 4th and 5th, at Mrs. E. L. Mills', 905 Washington street.

Do You Want a Buggy?

Freeman & Avery of 1321 Broadway, have a complete line of elegantly finished buggies, phaetons, surreys and family carriages; besides heavy, top and business wagons.

Kalliodont.

Dr. Merriman's fragrant KALLIODONT beautifies and preserves the teeth and imparts a fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists.

Elmore Colony, Tehama Co., Cal.

We are now offering 10 acre farms at $20 per acre, payable in weekly or or monthly payments. It is a grand country. Over 300 people have purchased in this colony.

After May 1st, the price will be $30 per acre. HOYT, ARNOLD & CO., 631 Market street, San Francisco.

A French Connoisseur.

Pronounces the Champagne Eclipse to be the best of American sparkling wines, clean and fresh tasting, with the flavor of a middle-class Ay growth, as well as remarkably light and delicate and possessed of considerable effervescence.

Ice Cream by Telephone.

Order your ice cream for parties, dinners, etc., by telephone 497 of Lehnhardt's, 471 Fourteenth street, next to Postoffice. Ice cream always on hand and delivered to all parts of the city.

What Style

Brand new, ain't it pretty, where did you get it?—the Parlor Suit, why, at Schellhaas.

Mrs. F. M. Reed & Co.

Are now prepared to show a choice assortment of millinery of their own selection. 1161 Broadway Oakland.

FRUIT TREES in great variety very low. Now is the time to plant. Flowering plants, shrubs, trees, garden seeds, wholesale and retail, at Hutchison's nursery depot, cor. Fourteenth and Washington streets.

THE *Oakland Journal* is the only and largest circulated German newspaper in this and surrounding counties; it is therefore the best advertising medium, and every business house should consult its own interest and use its columns. Office, corner Seventh and Webster streets, Oakland.

TEAS and coffees fresh and elegant, by the single pound at wholesale prices at Oakland Tea and Coffee Co., 476 Tenth street, between Broadway and Washington street.

GUS A. ROEMER, "The Eclipse" saloon, 1456 Seventh street, Center station, West Oakland.

BROOKES'S Candy and Ice Cream Parlors have been renovated and decorated; give them a call; pure candies and ice cream soda: 1206 San Pablo avenue.

STEP into 4th and B'dway for the best wines, liquors, and cigars. Gentlemanly bartenders. Frank McGuire, proprietor.

Ice cream made of pure cream. Try it and be convinced. Snow Flake Bakery, 408 Twelfth street.

CHOCOLATE spice roll, fresh every day at the Snow Flake Bakery, 408 Twelfth street.

WHEELOCK pianos are first class in every respect. F. R. Girard, 1159 Broadway, general agent.

HOME made candy at the Snow Flake Bakery, 408 Twelfth street. Fresh everyday.

STEINWAY & SON'S Pianos are the best. F. R. Girard, 1159 Broadway, agent.

C. HERRMANN & Co., Fine Hats and Caps, 532-536 Kearny st. S. F., Cal.

Your feet faint and weak in the stomach—no appetite. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

A LARGE stock of fine Stuyvesant pianos just received at Girard's piano house.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

AT HOME AND ABROAD

BETTER than Oakland water is the fresh, pure beer at T. D. Sullivan's Cosmopolitan Exchange Temescal. Tel. 137.

BUY your furniture of H. Schellhaas, Eleventh street.

ABOVE all others, Sperry's Family Flour.

FOR Bumgardner Rye of 1881, go to Thayer, 464 Eighth street.

BUY, sell, or exchange furniture of RYAN & MELLOR'S, 1158 Broadway.

SCHOOL suits all wool, beautifully made, pants with leather knee linings, at 1242 San Pablo avenue.

MATTRESSES called for, repaired, and returned same day. WEST'S FURNITURE HOUSE, 473 Twelfth street.

BILLY KOHLER'S, 479 Seventh st. Choice selected stock of wines, liquors, and cigars. The celebrated Oakland Brewery beer and U. S. lager on tap.

SCHLITZ' celebrated Milwaukee Beer on draught at 468 Twelfth street. C. H. Knoss and Hugo Fuegel, Proprietors.

JOHNSON'S Cafe, 811 Broadway, 4th door below Seventh street. Fine rich coffee a specialty, private rooms for ladies.

WILLIAM KUHLE'S Club Room, 1466½ 7th st., Center st. station, billiards and pool, choice wines, liquors, and cigars.

HANDMADE French candies at 40c per pound, and taffy candy at 25c per pound, made fresh every day at Brookes', 1205 Broadway.

THE BON TON, cor. Eleventh st. and Broadway, for fine aged liquors and cigars. Hot lunch daily at 11 A. M. C. F. Capaul, proprietor.

JACK THE RIPPER.

Another Supposed Murder Bordering Upon the Selvage Edge of White Chapel.

A heavy trunk was to have been moved from 203 Eighth street yesterday, and when the Express Company called for it they noticed a terrible obnoxious smell. Their curiosity was at once aroused, and the driver suggested opening the trunk. "Youst vons look a little out," was heard from the owner "Dot vas mine Limberger cheese dot youse smell, und I vant it und drunk checked to Germany." "We check baggage to all parts of the United States," replied the driver of the Whitney Standard & Oakland Transfer Company. Their office is 422 Ninth street.

A Noteworthy Exception.

From the Kimball S. Dak, Graphic.

It is quite impossible for us to speak knowingly of the merits of the various articles of merchandise advertised. But there are exceptions occasionally and a noteworthy exception is the celebrated Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This now universally known medicine, has been advertised in the *Graphic* for four or five years, but not until recently had we any personal knowledge of its wonderful efficacy, which has come about through the prevailing influenza and the stubborn cough that has so often attended it. In the writer's family this medicine has on several occasions this winter, cured a cough that baffled any and all other remedies; and the number of families in Kimball and vicinity in which this remedy has been used with like effects attests to its value as a specific for coughs and colds of every nature. For sale by Kirkland & Trowbridge.

Letters From Correspondents;

Members of secret societies are given this pointer: when you have been detained? at the lodge take a piece offering to your wife in the shape of a box of candy or ice cream from Lehnhardt's 471 Fourteenth street, next to the Post Office. It works to a charm.

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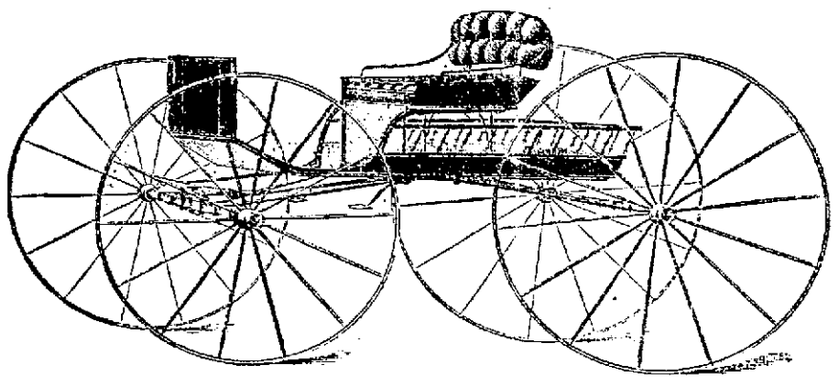

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PULPIT AND PEW.

State Convention of the Universalists.

PASTORS TO EXCHANGE PULPITS.

Subjects of Sermons to Be Delivered Tomorrow—Special Services at Some Churches.

At the First Congregational Church Rev. E. C. Oakley of Plymouth Avenue Church will preach in the morning in exchange with the pastor. Dr. McLean will preach at night.

Rev. Thomas Fraser, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. in the Prospect Hill Church.

At the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church South, the pastor, Rev. R. Boyns, D. D., will preach at the usual hours. Morning subject: "The Parable of the Sower." Evening: "The Calling and Rebellion of Jonah." Young Peoples' Oxford League at 6:30 P. M. Lecture by W. H. Waste on Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal."

At the Thirty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in the morning Rev. J. M. Van Every will take for his subject "Childhood and the Church." In the evening, Rev. R. Bentley, D. D., will preach.

At the Welsh Presbyterian Church, there will be preaching at 11 A. M., by Rev. R. G. Jones. Sunday school at 12 M., and praise meeting at 7:30 P. M.

The Rev. Thomas L. Cole, of Trinity Church, Portland, Or., will preach at St. Andrew's Church in this city on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Dr. Heacock will preach in the Eighth Avenue Methodist Church in the morning and Rev. J. B. Silcox of the Pilgrim Congregational Church in the evening.

Golden Gate Presbyterian Church—Preaching at Beardry Hall at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. R. C. Jacks.

The Unitarian pulpit will be occupied on Sunday morning by Rev. Henry G. Spaulding of Boston. Mr. Spaulding is accounted one of the most scholarly and able men in that denomination and is at the head of its Sunday school and other interests. He is also a lecturer of repute on art and archæological subjects. He is a guest at the Hotel Crellin.

At the Second Presbyterian Church the pastor, Rev. H. H. Rice, will will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "Outlook for a New Church Year." Evening subject, "The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor."

At the First Methodist Church, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Dille, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "The Conditions of Spiritual Life and Growth." Evening, "The Sinner's Excuses Examined." Young People's meeting at 6:30. Sunday school at 2:40.

Preaching in the Temescal Methodist Church at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the pastor. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday by Rev. Dr. Bentley. At Golden Gate, in Klinkner Hall, Rev. Dr. Bentley will preach Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M. on Monday and Tuesday, April 21st and 22d.

Rev. John Barr, of Pomona, will preach at the San Pablo Avenue Baptist Church, at the usual hours. Young People's meeting at 6:30 P. M.

"The Christian's Principal Business" will be the morning topic at the Chase Street Congregational Church tomorrow. In the evening the subject will be, "The Law of Progress."

Rev. G. H. Merrill, of Market Street Congregational Church, on Market, near Twenty-second street, will preach in the evening on "The Great Family Record." The morning sermon will be entitled, "My Candle."

There will be preaching at the Free Baptist Church, on Twenty-second street, by the pastor, Dr. Penney, at 11 A. M. Subject, "Love and Forgiveness." Preaching in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Young people's meeting at 6:30 o'clock.

Rev. J. W. Hott, D.D., a bishop of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, will preach to-morrow morning and evening in the Brooklyn Presbyterian Church, in East Oakland. Dr. Hott is one of the most distinguished ministers of the denomination with which he is connected, and is a preacher of unusual ability.

At the First Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Franklin and Fourteenth streets, Rev. E. S. Chapman, D.D., pastor of the Brooklyn Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. The subject of the morning sermon will be, "Seeking the Living Among the Dead." "Love for an Unseen Savior" will be the subject of the sermon at night.

The Theosophical Society hold open meetings for inquiry every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. in the Synagogue, corner Clay and Thirteenth streets. Papers are read, or addresses given, on Theosophical subjects, followed by questions and answers. All are invited.

W. J. Colville will lecture in the Synagogue, Thirteenth street, corner Clay, on Sunday, April 20th, at 3 P. M. Subject, "The Humanity of Jesus." Seats free. All are welcome.

At St. Paul's Church tomorrow, the rector, Rev. Hobart Chetwood, will officiate at both services. The morning sermon tomorrow and the lecture on Friday evening next will refer to the coming confirmation by the Bishop of Northern California. Those contemplating confirmation are reminded that, as Mr. Chetwood's rectorship will expire on the 16th of May, this will be the last opportunity for confirmation during his term. It is hoped by the friends of the church that the size of his class and the attendance upon the few remaining services may be a worthy testimonial of the general appreciation of eleven years' faithful service by the retiring rector.

At the First Baptist Church, the pastor, Rev. C. H. Hobart, will preach tomorrow, at the usual hours. Themes: Morning, "God in the Midst of Men." Evening, "The Man With One Idea, or the Religious Crank." Baptism in the evening. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M.

UNIVERSALISTS.

The State Convention to Be Held in Oakland Next Week.

The California Universalist Convention will hold its session at the Universalist Church on West street, below Twelfth street, Oakland, on April 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, of this week. The members of the Oakland Church are prepared cordially to receive their guests. Visitors are requested to send their names to George F. Robinson, 214 Filbert street, San Francisco, that cards of assignment may be sent them. Delegates who do not receive cards are requested to report at the church, where a committee will be in attendance to receive them.

The programme for the session indicates a very interesting season. Among the prominent Universalist preachers who will deliver addresses are Rev. J. Tuttle of Minneapolis and Rev. Dr. W. Hanson of Milwaukee.

Rev. E. S. Goodenough, pastor of the Universalist Church, expects Dr. Hanson to preach tomorrow in his pulpit. Dr. Hanson has not yet reached Oakland, but will preach here tomorrow if he arrives in time.

The following is the programme for the session of the convention:

TUESDAY.

2:30 P. M.—A word of welcome from Rev. S. Goodenough, pastor; responses by the President, Hon. A. G. Throop, and Vice-President, Rev. G. H. Deere, D. D.

8 P. M.—A popular platform meeting. Subject, "Our Reasonable Faith." 1st. What is it? by Rev. E. L. Conger, Pasadena; 2d. Why we believe it, by G. H. Deere, D. D., Riverside; 3d. How it influences character, by Rev. S. Goodenough, Santa Clara.

WEDNESDAY.

9 A. M.—Organization of convention.

10 A. M.—Praise service.

11 A. M.—Preparatory address and the communion.

2 P. M.—Reports of the Trustees, Secretary and Treasurer; reports from parishes and missions. All reports should be written, and cover the following points: 1st. What has been done? 2d. How it has been accomplished. 3d. Our greatest need for the future.

3:30 P. M.—Some practical methods suggested by a layman, Hon. W. L. Hardison, Santa Paula.

4 P. M.—The ideal working church, by Rev. Edgar Leavett, Santa Cruz; discussion of the above topics.

7 P. M.—Young people's meeting; address by George P. Robinson, Oakland.

7:30 P. M.—Sermon, by Dr. J. H. Tuttle, of Minneapolis, Minn.

THURSDAY.

9 A. M.—Address, Aggressive Universalism, by Rev. L. M. Andrews, Santa Paula.

10 A. M.—The Woman's Association, Mrs. G. H. Deere, Riverside, President.

11 A. M.—Sunday school work, led by Dr. D. W. Mott, Santa Paula.

2 P. M. Address, The unity of the Christian Church. Has it ever existed? Is it possible, and if so, on what lines? By Rev. C. W. Wendte, Oakland.

3 P. M.—A paper on Personal Loyalty, by Miss Lizzie N. Shaw, Oakland.

4 P. M.—An address, by Dr. W. F. Southard, Oakland, followed by a discussion.

7 P. M.—Praise service.

7:30 P. M.—Sermon, by Rev. Dr. J. W. Hanson, Milwaukee; reception with congratulatory and farewell words.

9 A. M., Friday—Closing business and adjournment.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

The Collection at the First Congregational Church Last Sunday.

At the First Congregational Church, Oakland, last Sunday week, twenty-eight new members were received, seventeen of whom were men and, of these, fifteen came in on confession of faith. On the same day this church undertook to raise $1000, to be applied as follows: $250 for the church in Tokio, $250 for the parsonage fund, and the remainder to aid the churches in Mission San Jose, Niles and Palermo; $825 was collected and the balance assured. Seventy-nine per cent. of the Sabbath school was present at the morning service.

The ladies will give a New England dinner in the social hall of the Eighth Avenue Methodist Church on Friday evening, April 25th, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

The new Presbyterian Church at Golden Gate will be dedicated Sunday, May 4th, at 3 P. M. Rev. E. S. Chapman, D. D., will preach the dedicatory sermon.

On Sunday last, at the Berkeley Congregational Church, the new pastor, Rev. Mr. Pullar, met a full house in the morning. He was very kindly introduced to his people by the retiring pastor, Rev. Mr. Bacon. In the Sabbath school a cordial greeting was given, and as a souvenir of the occasion, a beautiful hand-decorated silk fan, with the following hymn by Mrs. Alice G. Howard upon it, was presented:

WELCOME.

We follow our dear Master
O'er hills and pastures green,
And drink of living waters
From streams that flow between;
And when He sends a shepherd
To guide us on our way,
With loving hearts we greet him,
As we greet you today.

Then welcome—gladly welcome,
We hold our hands to you;
May we receive His blessing,
And form a friendship true,
Show us the face of Jesus,
Teach us to look above,
And we will weave around you
A golden chain of love.

Once more we bid you welcome,
Our hearts we open wide;
Come break the Bread of Heaven,
And here in peace abide.
The Lord be with you always,
Fill you with grace divine;
The light of God's own glory
Upon your pathway shine.

Mr. Pullar was much pleased with the Society of Christian Endeavor. The vesper service was conducted by the two pastors.

The improvements to the Chester Street Methodist Church, have been completed.

Rev. Dr. R. Bentley will preach at Klinkner Hall, Golden Gate, on Sunday at 11 A. M., also on Monday and Tuesday evenings at 7:30 P. M. At the quarterly conference to be held on Tuesday evening, the Golden Gate Methodist Episcopal Church will be incorporated.

The State meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor convened to-day at Los Angeles. Among the delegates from Oakland are, C. Z. Merritt, Rev. John Rea, Miss Grace Fisher and E. A. Leach, Jr.

Mrs. P. D. Browne of this city has been elected President of the Occidental Board of Foreign Missions.

PLAYED THE LIMIT.

Another $500 Fine Upon a Lottery Agent.

Ah Juey, the convicted dealer in lottery tickets, was before the Police Court this morning for sentence. Attorney Frick stated that the accused had no money and no friends. The court said that in finding Ah Juey guilty the jury had also evidently believed him guilty of perjury. The sentence imposed, therefore, was a fine of $500 or 500 days' imprisonment. The remaining four charges against Ah Juey were continued till August 19th, to be set.

She Wore Diamonds.

Bella Moore, a young woman wearing real diamonds, was rescued from a gang of ruffians last night in a lumber yard on the water front. She was inebriated, and completely at their mercy. Miss Moore was too ill this morning to appear in court to answer a charge of drunkenness.

Nearing the End.

The trial of Joseph Legler, accused of assault to murder Joseph Maguire of Mission San Jose, will be concluded in the Superior Court this afternoon. The defendant asserts that he was assaulted by Maguire and shot him in self-defense.

Badger's Park Theft.

Dan Maloney and William Holland, boys of 14 years, were taken into custody today for the alleged theft of cigars and liquors from the saloon in Badger's Park. It is said they raided the place, with other boys, last Sunday night and again on Tuesday morning.

A Lamp Exploded.

A gasoline lamp exploded in the Levoy residence, 915 Linden street, Thursday night, and set fire to the woodwork in the hallway. Special Officer Paulsen extinguished the fire with blankets.

Arraignment Day.

Next Monday will be arraignment day in Judge Gibson's department of the Superior Court.

SEMPER FIDELIS.

Young King Would Welcome Lulu Ward.

THE DEPARTED ONE SENDS A LETTER.

The Site For a City Hall Selected and Other News from the City of Alameda.

Theodor Meetz, the street-car magnate of Alameda, delivered some very patriotic sentiments yesterday at the raising of the flag at the West End school-house. The flag was given to the school by Mr. Meetz.

Excavations have been made for the foundation of Joseph Maristany's new block on Encinal avenue, near Oak street. Mr. Maristany is a well known capitalist of Oakland, and a large property owner in Alameda.

Sanford Bennett, the popular operatic singer of Alameda, is making some extensive improvements to his residence on Pacific avenue, West End, and rumor has it that when they are completed, he will take a partner in life.

Lumber is being hauled on the ground for Boehmer's new business block, and the improvement is being pushed quite rapidly. The building will be erected by days' work, under the personal supervision of Mr. Boehmer.

A feature of the masquerade ball which the Native Daughters will give in Park Opera House, Thursday evening, April 24th, will be a supper cooked by the Native Daughters and served by them. A bus will run that evening for the accommodation of the guests.

The graduating class of the Alameda High school consists of nineteen members. Their names are: Mallie Anderson, Willie Bird, Fennie Elliott, Myron Fish, Robert Hawkhurst, Arthur Nahl, Marcus Wiggin, Lizzie Bacon, Winnie Chisholm, Eva Fraser, Edna Groves, Susie Hand, Jane Painter, Lottie Perkins, Crystal Plummer, Charlotte Stewart, Kate Sullivan, Alberta Thomas.

The row in Central Hose Company, No. 3 is growing bigger. The branch of the two opposing factions has been considerably widened by the expulsion of five members for total neglect of duty. The neglect consisted in their failing to respond to an alarm of fire on consecutive occasions. The expelled members belonged to the faction which desires to see Hoeck sit as the company's representative, in place of Thomas P. Smith, to oust whom from office a suit is now pending in the Superior Court.

Alameda is desirous of having a Government building, in which will be located the postoffice, and will be content with an appropriation from Congress of $75,000. With a view of accomplishing its desire, a petition is in circulation for signatures, under the direction of the Improvement Association, asking Congress to appropriate this amount. Either Senator Stanford or Senator Stewart will be asked to introduce the necessary bill in the Senate, while Congressman McKenna is expected to look after a similar measure in the House of Representatives.

Edward King, whose loved one, Mrs. Dillon, otherwise known as Lulu Ward, suddenly disappeared, is still nursing his grief, caused by her action. Yesterday he received a letter from her, telling him not to think of her any longer. The letter was purported to come from Stockton, and she stated that she was working in a family there. But the envelope did not bear the stamp of the Stockton postoffice, but that of Alameda, and King thinks that she is still in Alameda, and wrote the letter to put him off his guard. He states that if the girl did not go away with another man, she will be again welcomed at his home.

The City Trustees met as a Committee of the Whole last evening and considered various questions. Mr. Mastick stated that $50,000 from the sale of the new municipal bonds would be available when needed. It is proposed to use $25,000 for the School Department and the rest for the Fire Department and the purchase of a lot for the city hall site. The most important matter transacted last evening was the selection of the city hall site. It is the lot, 200x207 feet, on the south side of Santa Clara avenue, between Oak and Walnut streets. This location will give general satisfaction. The price to be paid is $14,600.

The Raffle Cases.

Manager McLaughlin of the Hotel Crellin today pleaded not guilty to the charge of selling lottery tickets, demanded a jury trial, and the case was set for July 12th.

J. S. Gilmore, accused of letting a place where a lottery, to wit, a raffle for a picture, was to be drawn, pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set before a jury for June 5th at 1 P. M.

E. J. Fitzgerald's trial was set for July 23d.

Police Pickings.

Pickpockets are operating on the ferry boats, and Thursday John Tenney of 467 Twenty-first street was relieved of $9 and some papers he had in his pocket.

Hoodlums disturbed a Fifth street wedding party Thursday night by hurling a cobblestone through the parlor window. Officers Craft and Paulsen chased the disturbers away.

Hassinger's Sack.

Vague rumors have reached the police that S. K. Hassinger was robbed a few nights since of $40 while in company of some convivial companions. A waiter in an East Oakland restaurant, known as Frank Edwards, is under suspicion, but Mr. Hassinger has made no formal complaint of the rumored loss of his wealth.

County Liquor License.

The temperance advocates are trying to prevail on the Board of Supervisors to raise the county liquor license from $20 a quarter to $50 a quarter. It is stated however, that the license will be fixed at $25 a quarter.

Gano Denies It.

Ex-Sergeant George L. Gano pleaded not guilty to smashing his wife's bakery door, and his trial was set for July 12th.

Yes, 'Tis Himself Again.

W. L. Eppinger, who was arrested in San Francisco on a charge of forgery, formerly lived in Oakland.

DISATISFACTION impossible when using Sperry Flour.

NEW ALL

Parasols and Sunshades.

A line of Parasols and Sunshades, all new styles, bought by our New York representative at less than cost of making, 24c, 38c, 48c. Fancy Satin 98c $1.48. Beautiful and Novel designs at $1.98, $2.48 to $4.48. Ladies that expect to want a Parasol this season will do well to inspect this lot as such a chance seldom occurs in the early part of the season. We give you Bargains now, while other stores want you to wait until the season is over and take what is left.

THE HAIGHT PROPERTY.

A Rare Chance to Secure Homes in Charming Alameda.

The magnificent property, owned by the late Governor Haight, on Santa Clara avenue Alameda, has been under improvements for nearly a year now, and the tract has been subdivided into blocks, streets cut through it, cement sidewalks laid down, and gas and water pipes run to each lot. The tract embraces some of the finest lots in the city of Alameda, and on Saturday, April 26th, it will be disposed of at public auction, under the direction of Woodward & Merrill, of 902 Broadway, Oakland. The property is covered with choice fruit and ornamental shade trees and the lots will be sold to the highest bidder, on very liberal terms. This is the greatest opportunity ever offered to the public, to secure choice property for homes in Alameda. The property is passed by a street railway leading to Oakland, and the two railroad lines of the Southern Pacific Company, afford fifteen minute trains to Oakland or San Francisco. The sale will be held on the grounds at two o'clock sharp. Take broad gauge train to Masonic station, or narrow gauge train to Second avenue station to reach the property, and apply to John T. Hall, of Alameda, or Woodward & Merrill, 902 Broadway, Oakland, for catalogues and particulars of the grounds.

For the Weary Traveler.

The Mojave desert is soon to be covered with iron guide posts to the nearest springs, where water may be obtained by thirsty travelers. The posts will be painted black and will have silvered glass balls on top, so as to be easily distinguished at a distance, and it is expected that Ornsby, Oakland's popular photographer, will come out to make the finest pictures in the world at his studio 1055 Broadway.

REMEMBER.—Not only the most exquisite thing for the teeth and breath, but "TEASBERRY" is a beautiful little ornament and finish to the toilet.

Say, Stop

at the end of the San Pablo Avenue Cable road and meet me at "The Bonaventure" before the baseball game.

CANDIES and free ornaments for Sunday schools, etc., at reduced rates at Brookes', 1205 Broadway. Leave your orders at once.

TRY some of that delicious orange cake, made only at the Snow Flake Bakery, 408 Twelfth street.

FINE perfumes a specialty with Downes & Byrne, stand Washington st.

SUMMER hats cheap. Lem Williams 161 Washington.

"Who Trades With Us?"

well, most everybody is trading at H. Schellhaas.

Hotel Crellin

Billiard and barroom opened April 1st.

No chromos or prizes offered, but the finest teas and coffees by the single pound at wholesale prices at the Oakland Tea and Coffee Co., 476 Tenth street, bet. Broadway and Washington.

I WISH to call to the attention of my friends and patrons that I have removed my Casino Saloon to cor. Eighth and Washington sts. Fresh new mountain lager and porter on tap. Wines, liquors and cigars. JOE SIMONS.

KALLIODONT beautifies and preserves the teeth and adds charming fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists.

WE ARE THE PEOPLE, and will sell better teas and coffees for the same money than you can buy elsewhere. Oakland Tea and Coffee Co., 476 Tenth street, between Broadway and Washington.

Drugs! Drugs!!

Fresh and pure. At bed-rock prices. Am here to stay, and not to be undersold, will meet all prices of any house in the city. Remember we are the manufacturers and proprietors of FRYER'S ANEPTINE REMEDIES. D. F. FRYER, Druggist, 1451 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

SCHOOL hats at Lem Williams, 161 Washington.

$10,000 worth of furniture wanted at West's Furniture House, 473, 475, and 477 Twelfth street.

PIANOS tuned by skillful tuners at Girard's piano house.

THE best musicians recommend Wheelock pianos. F. R. Girard, agent.

THE TRIBUNE is the only Oakland paper that receives the complete Associated Press report.

ICE cream and fancy cakes a specialty at the Snow Flake, 408 Twelfth street.

75 per cent of the best merchants here are now using *The Waltz Suit*. Factory and salesroom, 13 and 15 Drumm street, San Francisco.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

A New Home sewing machine that has never been in use, can be had at a low figure by applying at TRIBUNE office.

Some Give You Blarney

we give you bargains. In Ten Thousand different articles at H. Schellhaas', Eleventh Street.

Personal.

Anthony, that box of candy from Lehnhardt's went to the right spot. I am dying for another one like it, please bring one up to-night and save my life. CLEOPATRA.

"My Cake Is Dough,"

I did not use Sperry's flour.

UNEQUALED for family use. Sperry's Flour.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervousills

F. R. Girard sells pianos cheaper than any other house.

LADIES vests 10c, at Lem Williams.

It Beats Time

75c lamps worth $2.50. Tea given away at H. Schellhaas'.

GET your toilet articles of Downes & Byrne, druggists, 8th and Washington streets.

SPECIAL rates made to socials, entertainments and parties by Brookes, 1205 Broadway. He carries the purest of candies and richest ice cream.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SATTEENS.

NOVELTIES!

WILL BE ON DISPLAY IN OUR WINDOWS.

Salinger's

1063, 1065, 1069 Broadway.

NOTICE—Store closes evenings at 6 o'clock Saturdays excepted.

HOW IS THIS?

NEAT, CLEAN. NO WASTE.

An improved can and faucet furnished free of all expense to our customers. Lamps filled directly from the can without ease and neatness.

We also gave another oil to burn, pure Eastern oil, water white, and highest test, perfectly safe to use in lamps or oil stoves, and cheaper than oil of the same quality is selling elsewhere.

Buy and convince yourself.

G. R. READ,
1012 Washington Street.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance Regulating the Removal of Buildings in Public Streets and Places.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland as follows:

Section 1. No person shall move or cause to be moved upon, across or through any public street or place, any building, without first obtaining from the Board of Public Works a permit in writing therefor. Such permit shall be issued without charge, shall specify the character of the building, the places from which and to which said building is to be moved, and in the discretion of said Board may specify the streets through which such removal is to be made.

Section 2. All removals made under such permit shall be done in a careful manner and shall be prosecuted with diligence and under the superintendence and control and to the satisfaction and approval of the Board of Public Works.

Section 3. No person owning or having charge of the removal of any building through the public streets shall permit the same to be or stand on any street, lane, alley or public ground, within the limits of one block, for a longer period than twenty-four hours.

Section 4. No person owning or having charge of the removal of any building through the public streets shall allow or cause the injury of any street, sidewalk, curb, tree, fence or any private or public property by reason of such removal.

Section 5. No person owning or having charge of the removal of any building shall permit the same to obstruct for over one hour any horse car or cable road in operation, nor the line of any steam railroad except between the hours of 1 A. M. and 5 A. M.

Section 6. When the cutting or temporary removal of any police or private telegraph, telephone or electric wires becomes necessary for the removal of any building, the person in charge of such removal, at least six hours in advance of reaching the same, shall notify the Superintendent of the police and fire alarm telegraph, or the local agent of the telegraph company, as the case may be, and the person so notified shall cause such wires to be promptly cut or removed and replaced without charge within the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., or between 1 A. M. and 5 A. M., in cases where such building is by this ordinance required to be moved across the line of such wires between these hours.

Section 7. Every person violating any provision of this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 8. An ordinance entitled "An ordinance relating to the removal of any building upon the streets, sidewalks and public grounds in the City of Oakland," approved July 16, 1878, is hereby repealed.

Section 9. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—none.

Absent: Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 19, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance Requiring the Reporting to the Health Officer of all Cases of Sickness or Death from Certain Diseases.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland as follows:

Section 1. Every physician in the city of Oakland shall immediately report to the Health Office, in writing, every patient he shall have, sick of typhus, ship or yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, or smallpox, and shall report to the Health Office every death from such disease immediately after it shall have occured.

Section 2. Every householder in said city shall forthwith report, in writing, to the Health Office the name of every inmate of his or her house whom he or she shall have reason to believe sick of typhus, ship or yellow fever, cholera, or smallpox, and any deaths occurring at his or her house from such diseases. (see Charter Section 173).

Section 3. Every person violating any provision of this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins.—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 19, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance to Prevent the Obstruction of Lawful Orders of the Health Officer and Board of Health.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland as follows:

Section 1. No person shall in the City of Oakland resist, obstruct, defeat or attempt to defeat the enforcement or execution of any lawful order of the Health Officer or Board of Health, or of any person lawfully acting under their authority.

Section 2. Every person violating any provision of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—none.

Absent: Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 19, 1890.

SATTEENS.

IES!

Great Special Sale!

Commencing Tuesday, April 22d,
At 9 o'clock A. M.

And Continuing Until Disposed

Just Arrived—Two full cases of Elegant New Designs in Satteens, all the very latest colorings. Sold everywhere at 20 and 25c per yard. Be sure to see them. **9c**

SEASONABLE!

AMONGST THE

MANY DESIRABLE LINES OF GOODS WE ARE SHOWING

The Following Will Be Found Worthy of Special Notice

SPECIAL—A Benefit of Solid Colored Dress Goods, new shade, double fold, at 25c
Choice designs in Challies at 5c, 7c, 8½c and 10c.
New styles in Gingham, 5c and upward.
Fifty dozen Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, regular price 15c, at 10c.
Ten pieces Black Mohair Sicilians, regular price $1 50, at 50c.
Our Domestic Department contains a splendid line of goods, suitable for bed-spreads—Linens, Muslins, Lace Curtains, Spreads, etc.

☞ The above goods are not on sale for one or two days only, but will remain at the same price until all are sold.

WE HAVE NO CHEAP SALE,

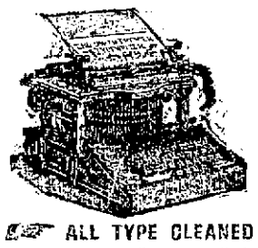
—BUT ARE—

SELLING ALL GOODS AT BEDROCK PRICES.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE,

Hanley & Daly,
1011 Washington Street,
Bet. Tenth and Eleventh, ... Crellin Block, Oakland

The NEW SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER



HIGH SPEED,
DURABILITY IN ALIGNMENT,
POWERFUL MANIFOLDER,
BEAUTIFUL WORK,
EASIEST RUNNING,
EXCELLENCE OF DESIGN,
VERY DURABLE
and MOST SILENT.

☞ ALL TYPE CLEANED INSTANTLY WITHOUT SOILING THE HANDS.

—WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST TO—

LEO. F. ALEXANDER & CO., General Agents, 218 Sansome Street, S. F.

Rattling Bargains This Week!

SATEENS. GINGHAMS.
CHALLIES. ZEPHYRS.

NOTE A FEW PRICES.

FULL SATTEEN SUITS	$1 50
FINE SATTEEN SUITS	2 00
ELEGANT FRENCH SATTEENS SUITS	3 00
FAST COLOR CHALLIES	5c per yd
FRENCH WOOL "	20c per yd
CANTON GINGHAMS	10c per yd
ZEPHYR GINGHAMS	12½c per yd

LACE CURTAINS.

FINE NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, tipped edge from 3 to 4 yards long, ranging from ..... 90c per pair, upwards

House cleaning is now in order, and this is a good opportunity to get New Curtains very cheap.

Muslin Underwear,

Our MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE is still on. Immense Bargains. See them.

☞ Remember these goods are at

J. S. GILMORE & CO'S

Popular Dry Goods House,
THIRTEENTH and WASHINGTON STS., - - OAKLAND.

CRESCENT :: COMPRESSED :: YEAST

Made Fresh Every Day—Ask Your Grocer For It.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Pure Wine, Cider and Spirit Vinegars.

1374 and 1376 FIFTH ST.

SPRING

MILLINERY

JONES' BAZAR

955 Broadway.

Our First Floor will be devoted this year entirely to

MILLINERY

Mammoth Stock

—OF—

HATS, FLOWERS

—AND—

FEATHERS.

School Hats a Specialty

955 BROADWAY.

J. SCHMIDT. P. FIKERBELING.

THE PIONEER SALOON,

842 BROADWAY,
Near Seventh Street. Oakland, Cal

THE PORTLAND,

PORTLAND, OR.

A New Hotel, Containing All the Modern Improvements.

EVERY ROOM LIGHT AND AIRY; lighted by electricity; heated by steam; open fireplaces; baths in suits and on every floor; elevators. Guests entertained on either American or European plan. The restaurant is the finest in the city. CHARLES E. LELAND,

ON ACCOUNT OF INCLEMENT weather Mr. Thode's Opening Picnic and Excursion (via California and Nevada R. R.) at Oak Grove, Contra Costa Co., is postponed until Sunday, April 27. Train leaves Fourteenth street and San Pablo avenue at 10 A. M.

Too Late for Classification.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED newly papered, sunny house in good neighborhood; only two blocks from Center station; rent $16; inquire 931 Poplar st. ap19-1wx

FOR RENT 318 NINTH STREET, two nicely furnished rooms; rent reasonable. ap19-1wx

GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUATION; first-class Oakland reference; would do general housework. For address, call on MRS. BUCKINGHAM, 462 Eighth street.

316 TENTH STREET—LARGE, sunny, front, bay windowed, room; with board; also small sunny room; use of bath and parlor; convenient to local trains. ap19-1wx

FOR SALE — GOOD BARGAIN — cigar and News Stand; doing good business at Brooklyn station. Inquire rooms 21 and 22 Blake and Moffitt Building. ap19-1w

ELDERLY GERMAN WANTS A situation to take care of a private residence; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows and garden; good reference. Address M. H., box 2, TRIBUNE office. ap19-1wx

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE from 8 to 10 rooms; in desirable location; will take a lease for a year or more; no small children. Address, "Lease", TRIBUNE office. ap19-1w

TO LET—THREE FURNISHED rooms; with or without board; or for housekeeping; no children in house; private family; sunny side of street; 887 Harrison street. ap18-1wx

TO LET — FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS on upper floor; furnished for light housekeeping; sunny side, very pleasant and convenient; rent low to desirable party. Apply 770 Seventeenth street. ap19-1wx

Legal.

PROPOSALS

For the Construction of a Stone Culvert at the Webster Avenue Creek Crossing for the City of Oakland.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC Works, Oakland, April 17th, 1890.

In accordance with resolution No. 479 of the Board of Public Works, sealed Proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works, at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1890, from 8 to 9 P. M., for the construction of a stone culvert at the Webster Avenue Creek crossing for the City of Oakland.

Work consists of the excavation of a trench to hard ground, filling to subgrade with large broken rock and concrete, upon which floor walls and arch are to be constructed of stone, and to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works, to which reference is hereby made for full particulars and description of said work.

The work done and materials furnished to be under the supervision of, and to the satisfaction of, the City Engineer and Superintendent of Streets, and to the approval of the Board of Public Works.

Said work shall be commenced within 10 days, and shall be completed within 60 days after the signing of the contract.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the board; which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, drawn during the month of April, A. D. 1890, on or before the 29th day, made payable to the order of J. M. Brady, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within ten days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond in a sum not to exceed $1000 for the faithful performance of the same.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of
THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
C. L. DAM, Secretary.

Administratrix Sale of Real Estate

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, state of California, department No. 3, made on the 10th day of March, 1890, in the matter of the estate of Joseph F. Lopes, deceased, the undersigned, the administratrix of the estate of said deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court on Wednesday the 23rd day of April 1890 and if not sold on that day, then with in six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Joseph F. Lopes, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece, lot or parcel of land, situated in Washington Township, county of Alameda, State of California, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point in the center of the road leading from Niles to Mowey's Landing, and on the westerly corner of the lands of S. Silver, thence, southeasterly 7.50½ chains, to a post and board fence; thence, southwesterly six hundred and three and 22-100 (603 22-100) feet; thence, northwesterly five hundred and twelve 5-100 (512 5-100) feet, to the center of said road; thence, northeasterly along the center of said road six hundred and three and 22-100 (603 22-100) feet and to the place of beginning; containing seven acres of land belonging to said estate, and the northeasterly portion of the land conveyed by Joseph S. Pentacuras and wife to said deceased, by deed, dated October 17th, 1885, recorded in Liber 226 of deeds, page 28 of the Records of Alameda County.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States. Deed at the expense of purchaser. Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of said sale. All bids must be made in writing and will be received by the undersigned, at her residence on the above described land or may be left at the residence of H. J. Tilden, on the road leading from Niles to Mowery's Landing, in said Washington Township, County of Alameda.

Dated April 5th, 1890.

IGNACIA DE A. LOPES,
Administratrix of the estate of Joseph F. Lopes, deceased.

TILDEN & TILDEN, Attorneys for Estate, 325 Montgomery St, San Francisco.

Sheriff's Sale.

Edward Kurtschoke, Plaintiff,
vs. No. 5242.
Louis Kerniker, et als. Defendants.

Order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, of the State of California, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1890, in the above entitled action, wherein Edward Kurtschoke, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Louis Kerniker, William Frall, Moses Seligman, John Thormahlen, Charles G. Warner and James W. Yuill, defendants on the 5th day of February A. D. 1890, for the sum of fifteen hundred and twenty-five dollars, besides interest and costs, which said decree was, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1890, recorded in Judgment Book 8 of said court, at page 385, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the County of Alameda, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

The one-half block numbered 144, namely lots 26, 27, 28, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in the town of Oakland, as represented in Porter and Kellersberger's Map of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California.

Public notice is hereby given that on

Monday, the 21st day of April A. D. 1890,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Alameda, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for lawful money of the United States.

Oakland, March 26th, 1890.

W. E. HALE, Sheriff.

HENRY H. REID, Attorney for Plaintiff, 33 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

PROPOSALS

For the Repair of the 8th-st. Bridge for the City of Oakland.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC Works, Oakland, April 15th, 1890.

In accordance with resolution No. 469 of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works, at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1890, from 8 to 9 P. M., for the repairing of the 8th-street bridge for the City of Oakland.

Said work consists of the furnishing and driving of about twenty-five new piles, placing of one joint stringers the entire length of bridge and the replanking of same. All old planking and stringers removed to become the property of contractor, and work of construction to be in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works, to which reference is hereby made for full particulars and description of said work and materials to be used.

The work done and materials furnished to be under the supervision of, and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer and Superintendent of streets, and to the approval of the Board of Public Works

Said work shall be commenced within 10 days, and shall be completed within 30 days after the signing of the contract.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the board; which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, drawn during the month of April, A. D. 1890, on or before the 29th day, made payable to the order of J. M. Brady, Clerk of the Council for not less than ten per cent. of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland, should the bidder receiving the award fail within 10 days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond in a sum not to exceed $2000 for the faithful performance of same.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of
THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
C. L. DAM, Secretary.

Legal.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance Amending Section 4 of An Ordinance Entitled "An Ordinance Regulating the Use and Standing of Vehicles on the Public Street in the City of Oakland," Approved Sept. 22, 1883.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1.—Section 4 of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Regulating the Use and Standing of Vehicles on the Public Streets in the City of Oakland," approved Sept. 22, 1883, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 4.—The following shall be the stands for hackney carriages, to wit: Around any of the public squares, around the City Hall property, and at the railroad station at Sixteenth street."

Section 2.—This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 18, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance to Regulate the Maintenance and Repair of Certain Portions of the Streets by Persons, Corporations or Associations Owning or Operating Street Railroads.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland as follows:

Section 1. Every person, corporation or association owning or operating any street railroad in the City of Oakland shall plank, macadamize or macadamize as hereinafter provided, the entire length of the street used by said track, between the rails, and for two feet on each side thereof, and shall keep the same constantly in repair, flush with the track and with good crossings to the same to be done and maintained to the satisfaction and approval of the Board of Public Works.

Section 2. The portion of the street hereinbefore designated shall be planked, paved or macadamized with similar material and of at least as good quality as the adjacent roadway throughout the respective portions beyond of the streets traversed by such road.

Section 3. No owner, or any superintendent or other officer of any corporation or association, owning or operating any such street railroad shall knowingly allow any part of that portion, hereinbefore designated, of any street traversed by such road, to be in any other condition than that required by the preceding sections.

Section 4. Every person violating any provision of this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 5. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—none.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 18, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance Amending "An Ordinance to Prevent the Sale of Bad and Unwholesome Meats, Etc.," Approved July 10, 1871.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland as follows:

Section 1. Sections 1, 2 and 3 of an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to prevent the sale of bad and unwholesome meats, etc.," approved July 10, 1871, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale, for human food, in the City of Oakland, any blown, meager, diseased or bad meat, poultry, game or other unwholesome provisions; nor any unsound, diseased or unwholesome fish, fruit, vegetables or other market produce."

Section 4. Any person who, in violation of the preceding sections of this ordinance, shall bring within the said City, slaughter or sell or expose for sale any article or animal therein prohibited from sale; or which is unfit or unsafe for human food, shall forfeit the same to the City and the Board of Health shall forthwith cause the same to be removed in such manner as will insure safety and protection to the public health."

Section 5. "Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, or 7 of this Ordinance, or who resists or in any manner obstructs, hinders or delays any officer or employee of the City in the performance of the duty imposed upon or performed by him under the preceding sections of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case said fine be not paid, by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 2. Sections 5 and 9 of said Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—none.

Absent: Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 17, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance Repealing Certain Ordinances Relating to the Discharge of Cannons, Anvils, Guns, Pistols, Firecrackers and Fireworks.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland, as follows.

Section 1.—The following Ordinances are hereby repealed, to wit:

1.—An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prevent Firing of Cannons, etc.," approved April 11, 1872.

2.—An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prohibit the Discharging of Firearms, etc., approved Dec. 9, 1874.

3.—An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prohibit the Firing of Chinese Firecrackers, etc.," approved June 23, 1888.

Section 2.—This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle, and President Collins—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 17, 1890.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Alameda, State of California. In the matter of the estate of Remi Chabot, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Remi Chabot, deceased, and for the issuance to Emilie M. Chabot, F. K. Shattuck and John Yule, of letters testamentary thereon has been filed in this court, and that Monday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the courtroom of Department No. 3 of said court, at the Courthouse in the City of Oakland, in the County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated April 9, 1890.

CHAS. T. BOARDMAN, Clerk.

ROBERT EDGAR, Deputy Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.

BIDS FOR A MASONIC TEMPLE, TO BE erected in Alameda, will be received at the office of Mr. H. P. Moreal, Alameda, on Saturday evening, May 3 1890, at 7:30 P. M. Plans and specifications at office of architect, Mr. Charles Mau, 957 Broadway, Oakland. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

Legal.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance to Prohibit the Use of Guns and Pistols by Certain Minors.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL of the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1. No person shall, in the City of Oakland, sell or give to any minor child under the age of twelve years, nor allow any such child to use, handle, or discharge any gun or pistol, or other similar instrument, from or by means of which any bullet, shot, or other missile of any kind is or may be projected by means of cartridges, powder, or other explosive.

Section 2. Every person violating any provision of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed One Hundred Dollars, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 3. Section 2 and 3 of "An Ordinance Prohibiting the Carrying of Pistols and Sling Shots," approved May 4, 1881, is hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—none.

Absent: Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 17, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance to Prohibit the Use of Spring, Bow and Air Guns in Public Places.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1.—No person shall discharge upon any public street or place in the City of Oakland any gun by means of which any missile is projected by means of a spring, bow or compressed air.

Section 2.—Every person violating any provision of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 3.—This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 17, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance To Prevent Horses and Mules From Running Away in the Public Streets of the City of Oakland.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1. No person shall leave or allow any horse or mule to be or remain standing upon any of the public streets of the City of Oakland unless such animal is in some way properly secured, either by attaching or being under the personal control of some person of suitable age.

Section 2. An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to prevent horses and other animals from running away in the public streets of the City of Oakland" approved May 12, 1871 and all ordinances amendatory thereof are hereby repealed.

Section 3. Every person violating any provision of this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle, and President Collins—9.

Noes—None,

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest. J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 17 1890.

ORDINANCE NO.—

An Ordinance For the Suppression of Houses of Ill Fame and Prostitution.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL of the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1.—No person shall keep or carry on or become an inmate of, or a visitor to, or shall in any way contribute to the support of, any house of ill fame or prostitution, in the City of Oakland.

Section 2.—No person shall aid or assist or be engaged in carrying on or causing prostitution, or by any solicitation, induce or attempt to induce prostitution to be carried on in any house, room or place, in the City of Oakland.

Section 3.—An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for the suppression of houses of ill fame, etc., approved Sept. 11, 1871 is hereby repealed.

Section 4.—Any person violating any provision of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case said fine be not paid, by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 5.—This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle, and President Collins—9.

Noes—None,

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 17, 1890.

Legal.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance to Prohibit the Discharge of Cannon, Anvils, Fire Arms and Fireworks.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland as follows:

Section 1. No person shall fire or discharge, or cause to be fired or discharged within the limits of the City of Oakland any cannon, anvil, gun, pistol or other fire arms, firecracker or other firecracker, bomb, fireworks or explosive preparation of similar nature, loaded or charged with gunpowder, or any other explosive material, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. The foregoing provisions as to the use of fire arms, shall not apply to peace officers in the discharge of their official duties, and using reasonable care; nor to persons using fire arms in necessary self defense or in a careful manner for the purpose of destroying noxious animals upon land owned or occupied by them; nor to persons firing firecrackers, bombs, fire works or similar preparations or pistols with blank cartridges on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of July.

Section 3. Cannon, anvils or fire works may be discharged upon occasions of public parade, procession or rejoicing after permission in writing first obtained therefor from the Mayor, specifying time and place. All acts under such permission must be done in a careful manner and such permission shall not exempt the persons to whom it is granted from any liability for damage done to persons or property by him under such permission.

Section 4. Every person violating any provision of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle, and President Collins—9.

Noes—none.

Absent: Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 17, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance to Prohibit the Discharge of Guns, Anvils, Fire Arms and Fireworks.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland as follows:

Section 1.—No person shall, in the City of Oakland, fire or discharge any cannon, anvil, gun, pistol or other fire arms, firecracker or other firecracker, bomb, fireworks or explosive preparation of similar nature, loaded or charged with gunpowder, or any other explosive material, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. The foregoing provisions as to the use of fire arms, shall not apply to peace officers in the discharge of their official duties, and using reasonable care; nor to persons using fire arms in necessary self defense or in a careful manner for the purpose of destroying noxious animals upon land owned or occupied by them; nor to persons firing firecrackers, bombs, fire works or similar preparations or pistols with blank cartridges on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of July.

Section 3. Cannon, anvils or fire works may be discharged upon occasions of public parade, procession or rejoicing after permission in writing first obtained therefor from the Mayor, specifying time and place. All acts under such permission must be done in a careful manner and such permission shall not exempt the persons to whom it is granted from any liability for damage done to persons or property by him under such permission.

Section 4. Every person violating any provision of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 17, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance to Prevent the Giving of False Alarms of Fire.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1.—No person shall willfully make or cause to be made by means of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph or otherwise any false alarm of fire in the City of Oakland.

Section 2.—Every person violating any provision of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 3.—An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prevent the Giving of False Alarms and Obstructing Hydrants and Cisterns," approved January 10, 1877 is hereby repealed.

Section 4.—This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—none.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 17, 1890.

Legal.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance Authorizing the Board of Public Works to Expend the Sum of Three Thousand Dollars in the Construction of Cement Sidewalks in and around the Public Plaza, Bounded by East Fourteenth Street, East Twelfth Street, Sixth Avenue and Seventh Avenue in the City of Oakland.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized to construct cement sidewalks in and around the Public Plaza bounded by East Fourteenth Street, East Twelfth Street, Sixth Avenue and Seventh Avenue in the City of Oakland.

Section 2. For the cost and expenses of the above improvement the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated. The same to be paid out of the General Fund.

Section 3.—This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force on and after its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—none.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 16th, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance to Prevent Profane and Vulgar Language.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL of the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1.—No person shall, in the City of Oakland, utter within the hearing of two or more persons any profane or vulgar language, words, or epithets.

Section 2.—Every person violating any provision of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 3.—This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle, and President Collins—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest, J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 16, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance Defining the Duties and Fixing the Salary of the Chinese Interpreter of the Police Court.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL of the City of Oakland as follows:

Section 1. The office of Chinese Interpreter of the Police Court is hereby established, the same to be filled by appointment by the Council.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of such Chinese Interpreter to be in attendance upon said Court and to interpret from the Chinese language into English, and *vice versa*, whenever required.

Section 3. The salary of such Chinese Interpreter is hereby fixed at the sum of Thirty-five Dollars per month.

Section 4. An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Fixing the Salary of the Chinese Interpreter of the City Justice's Court," approved Nov. 10, 1887, is hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle, and President Collins—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 16, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance Fixing the Salary of Certain Officers of the Health Department.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL of the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1.—The salary of the Health Officer is hereby fixed at the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per month.

Section 2.—The salary of the Secretary of the Board of Health is hereby fixed at the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

Section 3.—An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance fixing the salary of the City Physician of the City of Oakland" approved Nov. 10, 1887, is hereby repealed.

Section 4.—An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance establishing the office of Secretary of the Board of Health and Assistant in Sanitary matters and fixing the salary thereon" approved Dec. 6, 1887, is hereby repealed.

Section 5.—This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, and McAvoy—7.

Noes—Messrs. Towle and President Collins—2.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 16, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance to Prevent Drunkenness.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1.—No person shall be drunk in a public place, or place open to public view, in the city of Oakland.

Section 2.—Every person violating any provision of this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case such fine be not paid then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 3—An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to prevent drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the city of Oakland," approved April 6th, 1877, is hereby repealed.

Section 4.—This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins.—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 16, 1890.

ORDINANCE No. ——.

An Ordinance Authorizing the Board of Public Works to Expend not to Exceed Three Thousand Dollars in the Purchase of Three Thousand Feet of Fire Hose.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL of the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1.—The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized to expend not to exceed the sum of three thousand ($3000) dollars, or such part of that amount as may be necessary, for the purchase of three thousand feet of fire hose for the use of the fire department of the City of Oakland.

Section 2.—This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force on and after its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 16, 1890.

Legal.

ORDINANCE NO. —

An Ordinance Amending An Ordinance Entitled "An Ordinance to Prohibit the Defacing of Trees by Advertising, Notices, etc," Approved Sept. 4, 1883.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL of the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1, section 2 of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prohibit the Defacing of Buildings and Trees by Advertising Notices, and to prohibit carrying of placards and distribution of advertising notices or sidewalks in City of Oakland," approved Sept. 4, 1883, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. It is hereby declared unlawful for any person upon any sidewalk or in any street in the City of Oakland, to carry bear or support any banner, sign, transparency, framework, device or emblem used for propagating, publishing or displaying an advertisement of any trade, process or business, place of business, office, store or occupation, or to throw upon any sidewalk, street, square or other place, any advertisement, paper, bill, poster, dyer, notice or advertising device or emblem, dealing or purporting to be used or intended as such, or document or notice of any art or of any character, or of any trade, profession or business, office, store or occupation by any person or persons.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes: Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes: None.

Absent: Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest. J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 16, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance to Prohibit the Carrying of Concealed Weapons.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL of the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1.—It shall be a lawful for any person, in the City of Oakland, not being a public officer or a traveler actually engaged in making a journey, to wear or carry concealed about his person without a permit as hereinafter provided, any pistol, slung shot, brass or iron knuckles, club, dirk or bowie knife, or any bludgeon or other dangerous or deadly weapon, or any sling or other contrivance by which stones or other missiles are or may be hurled or projected. A written permit may be granted by the Mayor, for a period of not to exceed one year, to any person upon whose profession or occupation or may require him to be out at late hours of the night, to carry a concealed deadly weapon upon his person.

Section 2.—Every person violating any provision of this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 3.—An ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prohibit the Carrying of Concealed Weapons in the City of Oakland," approved Nov. 10, 1879, and also Section 1 of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Prohibiting the Carrying of Pistols and Sling Shots," approved May 4, 1881 are hereby repealed.

Section 4.—This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 18, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance for the Protection of the Fire Alarms and Police Telegraph.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL of the City of Oakland, as follows:

Section 1. No person shall willfully break, remove or injure any of the wires or other parts or appurtenances of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph in the City of Oakland without authority or permission from the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

Section 2. No person shall make or have any key to or pick or force the lock of any signal box of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph in said City of Oakland without authority from the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

Section 3. No person shall have or retain in his possession or under his control any key belonging to or fitted to open the lock of any signal box of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph in said City of Oakland without awful authority so to do.

Section 4. Every person violating any provision of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed One Hundred Dollars, and in case such fine be not paid then by imprisonment at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the fine so imposed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle, and President Collins—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 18, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance Defining the Seat of Government of the City of Oakland, and Locating the Offices of the City Officers Thereof.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland, as follows.

Section 1.—The seat of government of the City of Oakland is hereby declared to be, and is hereby established, at the City Hall and adjacent buildings located at the junction of San Pablo avenue and Fourteenth street, and being upon a portion of Block No. 225 in said city.

Section 2.—The offices of all officers of the city, except the City Wharfinger and Poundmaster, are hereby located and established at said City Hall and adjacent buildings; and all books, records, papers and documents belonging and appertaining to the several offices of the city, except as above provided, shall be kept in such offices as above located and in no other place.

Section 3.—An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Defining the Seat of the City Government of the City of Oakland and Locating the Several Offices Constituting the Same," approved March 29, 1871, is hereby repealed.

Section 4.—This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th, 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 18, 1890.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance Repealing an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Creating an Official Map for the City of Oakland," Approved Dec. 15, 1859.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF the City of Oakland as follows:

Section 1. An ordinance entitled "An ordinance creating an official map for the City of Oakland" approved Dec. 15, 1859, is hereby repealed.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., April 14th 1890.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brosnahan, Earl, Evans, Hackett, Kirk, Macdonald, McAvoy, Towle and President Collins—9.

Noes—none.

Absent—Messrs. Camron and Wakefield—2.

Attest: J. M. BRADY, City Clerk.

Oakland, April 16, 1890.

Legal.

ORDINANCE NO. ——.

An Ordinance to Prevent the Burning of Rubbish in the Public Streets Within the Fire Limits.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL of the City of Oakland as follows:

Section 1. No person shall hereafter build or cause to be set fire to or burn any rags, paper, wood or any rubbish on any public street or grounds within the fire limits of the City of Oakland or upon any street or sidewalk paved with or constructed of bituminous r

A WARM TRIP.

Rev. Dr. F. A. Horton on the Alkali Deserts.

SOME USE WILL BE MADE OF THEM.

Passing Thrusts at Editors and Lawyers Who Pretend to Be Theologians.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Hot, hotter, blistering!

Who would have looked for such mid-summer heat, and for such stifling dust. All day today and all day yesterday we have suffered from both causes. We look for lower temperature when we enter the rain regions once more. We have just passed Kearney, Neb., a beautiful city on the very confines of civilization, and now we are plunging ahead through fields that show high cultivation, forcing upon us the conviction that barren desert and treeless prairie are behind us. The monotony of the sea is no greater than that of this trip over the middle continent. The day will come, the man will appear, who by accident or by genius will hit upon God's buried thought in those alkaline wastes, and will begin the process of its unfolding. The race is not ripe for it now. God does not give all of his good gifts to any one age. But as the race advances, as new lacks are experienced, as new needs are developed, he opens the door to some new supply. He chooses his man, he gives him the key, he points to the door, and the unknown of yesterday becomes the universal of today. Petroleum floats on the surface of standing water, for generations considered a nuisance. One day a man came along who began to think God's thought after him, and before he knew it, he had inserted the key, had thrown back the bolt, had opened a treasure-house to the race a million times more valuable than those of Joseph of Egypt, and a million times more ample. How it had interpenetrated the arts of life and industry. It is light, it is fuel, it is medicine. We should be poor indeed without it.

So now, those white plains lie up to the hot sun mile upon mile. Scarcely a living thing appears. The dust enters the eyes, roughens the lips and the skin, is voted a nuisance. Men rejoice when they have passed by, and would not give a dollar an acre for it as a home. It is the same old story. One of these days, when an advanced race needs what the present race has in abundance, or what this age has not learned to desire, the keynote will be found, those treasures will be revealed. Then one track will not suffice any of the great transcontinental lines—then villages and cities will cover these wastes. Then trees, blessed trees, whose absence one now bewails, will grow on every side with luscious fruits and grateful shade, and lending pleasing variety to the landscape. The surplus population of the planet could there be homed, and would there be happy. But in that day the strain upon our government will be intense.

This mighty commonwealth, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and peopled between the Mississippi and the Sierras as it is east of the former, and soon will be west of the latter, will present governmental problems of appalling magnitude. Evils that are now growing up will then be gigantic. Tendencies now forming will then be ingrained. That which is now classed as habit, will then have hardened into permanent character. There are two classes of reasoners upon this vast theme. In addition to them, there is the great mass that does not reason, the hand-to-mouth class, the happy-go-lucky class, who live for today, the short day of their natural life, and neither think nor care about things in the far future. They acknowledge no posterity: they pay them no debt. They are here. They are transient. Life is full of hardships to them. They will take care of self, and let those who come after do the same. If posterity finds things in better shape, good luck to them. If things are worse for wear, they must make the best of it, as we are doing. Tens of thousands of such have votes, have political influence, assist the bosses to carry elections; which means put spoils into waiting hands for a reward. To give the government into the hands of such is to turn the ship over to the steerage passengers. But there are those who reason. In the shallow and flippant language of the day, a language that caters to the votes and support of the unreasoning time-servers, One class is called the God-in-the Constitution people, while they who apply the term offensively call themselves the citizen people. It is said that this is not a theocracy but a government of the citizen. By denial of theocracy is meant nothing more nor less than reading God out of America. For any sensible man knows that all the theocracy America has ever known has been a high regard for those moral and religious principles which are read in the Bible, and which were laid at the foundation of this nation.

He who says "I have faith in the American people" steers his ship to the rocks, as sure as tides roll and currents sweep. But he who says "I have faith in God and in the American people so far as they are true to Him" will bring the ship into port unharmed in hull and cargo. The essential principle in the Book of Judges will never go out of date except in the notions of shallow economists, who cut the most prominent figure before the public today.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* is a newsy and clever journal of eight pages, red-hot against the Mormon Church. Naturally its arguments fall somewhat into the Old Testament mold. We give the following as a specimen of the loose use that many well educated men make of the Bible. They take it for granted that their readers will swallow it down without a wink or a question, and most of them do.

The Egyptians, who were spoiled by the Israelites, would have had a perfect right to replevin their goods, because the stealing of the jewels and the gribbing of the fine apparel of the Egyptians under the guise of borrowing them, would not have gone under the Egyptian law or any other law.

I have not a copy of the revised version at hand, but will venture the assertion that the translation there given will entirely change the complexion of the foregoing remark. It is an absurd supposition that the Israelites on that dreadful night asked, or that the Egyptians gave, their valuables in any such sense as corresponds to the ideas of borrowing and lending. They wanted to get rid of these terrible people through whom plague after plague had come upon them; they wanted them to make haste and get out before the natives all became dead men. At that moment, like a servant leaving employ, they asked for their wages, long withheld and vastly accumulated, and they were paid in jewels and costly array. There was no stealing, no gribbing, no deceptive guise.

So many lines are made at the ministry that we cannot refrain from getting this one back at the editorial profession. Nor need we stop here. We can take in many of our lawyer friends, many of whom turn coldly towards revealed religion. We could tell of one who accused Zipporah of circumcising Abraham when she was the wife of Moses, and did not appear until three hundred years after Abraham had died. And one has only to note how ready our legal friends on the stump are to quote scripture and to illustrate their themes from scripture history, and, also, to note how they do it what fearful blunders they make, to convince one that while their opinions on law may be trustworthy, they had better have a Sunday School teacher to look over their references to scripture topics.

It is an oft-made assumption that a man who is well informed on some special topic, must be equally well able to speak on religious matters. No great scientist would be silly enough to set up as a legal authority. No great attorney would dispute with his doctor on a medical point. But every eminent doctor, lawyer and scientist thinks he has a commission to expound doctrine, while the average editor is competent to an election, off hand, to the Chair of Systematic Theology.

"This one thing I do" is the motto of any successful man, and the sneer that the worthless men are in the ministry, and that of necessity their opinions may be easily set aside, has gone the way of many another notion that never had a right to exist where there was not an established church.

"The Overland Flyer," that was a good one for a bright, smart daughter of an East Oakland clergyman. For we have had a hot journal and have been lying along until we are in a fair way to miss our Chicago connections.

Later.—The Vestibule Limited was held ten minutes for us, and thus we made it, not without much heat and activity. F. A. HORTON.

EX ROTTE.

A Wail of Toe.

A little corn on a maiden grew,
Listen to my wail of toe,
Caused by the pinch of a too tight shoe,
Instead of a three a number two,
It grew, it grew,
Listen to my wail of toe.

As time went on (as time will do),
Listen to my wail of toe,
The corn waxed red—the maiden blue,
'Twas ten times worse than the grip (kerchew),
Too true! Too true!
Listen to my wail of toe.

She had a seat in the end of the pew,
Listen to my wail of toe,
And a man with another seat in view
Put his cowhide boot on her kangaroo,
Oh, whew! Oh, whew!
Listen to my wail of toe.

—*Washington Post.*

The Size of Sheridan.

Washington Post.

At Culpeper Court House, Va., in 1864, General Grant one day entered the Adjutant's office, Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Bowers filling that position on his staff, and Brigadier General John A. Rawlins, his Chief of Staff, being present, and said: "Colonel Bowers, if you were going to select a commander for the cavalry arm of the Potomac army, who would be the man?" The Colonel modestly replied that, knowing Kilpatrick to be a man of unquestioned bravery and dash, he would choose him. Grant then turned to General Rawlins and requested his choice. Rawlins replied: "We have tried General Crook in many positions, and have always found him the man for the emergency and the place, and he is a cavalry officer of much prudence; he would be my choice." Grant smoked silently, and apparently unconcerned for a few moments, and then replied substantially: "Colonel, I am pleased with your friendship for Kilpatrick, and have no doubt as to his ability, his bravery, and his dash as a cavalry commander, but he is not the man for the emergency that now confronts us." Then turning to General Rawlins, whom he always addressed familiarly as John, said: "John, everything you say of Crook is true. He is a brave, cautious and trustworthy officer, and might perhaps fill the position admirably, but I have selected a man who, I think, combines all the dash of Kilpatrick and all the prudence of Crook in one, and that man is Phil Sheridan."

Why She Called a Halt.

Washington Post.

"George!"

It wasn't what she said so much as the way in which she said it. She took the word and drew it out until it was a long, tremulous filament of sweetness. Yet there was a tinge of reproof in her tone.

"George!" She only said it once in reality, but it is customary with story writers to say George twice under these circumstances.

"What is it?"

"You have been squeezing my hand with great regularity and emphasis for some time."

"I know it," he replied, with the frankness that was characteristic of his manly nature.

"Please don't do it any more," and her voice dropped almost to a whisper.

"No more?" This sounded like heart throbs of anguish (whatever they are), and his form shook with emotion. "Why not?"

"Because," she faltered.

"Go on."

"Because, I'm getting a corn on my little finger."

The Jewel Consistency.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Governor Gordon, of Georgia, last Friday appointed a man by the name of Cowan as whipping boss for the woman's camp of prisoners, employed at broom making under the convict-lease system. What has become of the boasted chivalry of Georgia, when the handsome, courteous Governor Gordon finds it expedient to appoint a man as whipping boss in a camp of women prisoners? When such things are reported from far off Siberia, without waiting for proof, the American people rise up in indignation to abuse the inhumanity of the Czar. But what shall be said of the same system when it has the sanction of law in one of the United States, and the "whipping boss" receives the commission from the hands of a Governor who represents that class of Southern men who are opposed to allowing women to work for fear of soiling their pretty hands or planting wrinkles on their white brows.

Consistant to the Last.

Texas Siftings

Gilhooly—So Ferguson's wife is dead?

Gus De Smith—Yes, she died yesterday.

"She was an awful contrary woman."

"She was that, about everything, and she kept it up to the last. In fact, I don't believe she would have died at all if it hadn't been for her perverseness."

"Why, how was that?"

"She was very sick, and her husband, with tears in his eyes, said: 'Dear Jane, you must not die.' Then she looked at him and said: 'I'll show you whether I'll die or not,' and, turning her face to the wall, was dead in a minute."

THE PASSING SHOW

Stories From Each Side of the Footlights.

OPERA BOUFFE AND BURLESQUE.

Arthur Rehan Gives Up the Legitimate, Like O'Neill—Minnie Maddern's Comments.

Minnie Maddern has permanently left the stage, and now makes home life charming to Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of the New York *Dramatic Mirror*. She has written several articles for her husband's paper. In the last one is the following reference to the tricks by which stars are made and unmade:

"How many brilliant meteors have suddenly glorified the dramatic firmament with a far-reaching radiance, only to shoot into eternal oblivion, with even more startling rapidity, under a change of management!

"How often, in deploring the failure of some brilliant actor, do we wag our heads, and complain of 'bad management.' And how often, in chuckling over the success of some incapable performer, do we close up an eye knowingly, and pay generous tribute to the merits of Jones, who was a 'hustler.' (The 'hustler' is of the genus theatrical. No other profession recognizes him, no other needs him; but his value in the dramatic world is indisputable; his services unique, and well-nigh indispensible; in short, we can declare with perfect truth that the "hustler" is the most powerful, and the most distinctive product of the present theatrical generation.)

Once the manager has tickled the public into an itching curiosity, its subsequent gratification is of small moment, and so overpowering is humanity's hunger for sensation, and so industriously does the manager pander to its insatiable craving, that even the most honest and earnest artist is compelled to sacrifice something of self-respect in order that he may keep pace with the less dignified contemporaries, who flagrantly and shamelessly encourage the manager in stimulating and appeasing this vulgar appetite."

If the people cared to make honest confession, and to expose, step by step, the thousand more or less trifling manœuvres that have been practiced by the generals who direct their advance toward fame and fortune, we would learn that there have been few among them all that have been able to hold unswervingly to the path of dignity.

The Oakland Theater.

Music and spectacle have been offered this week to the patrons of the Oakland Theater. First came the Casino Opera Company, giving as jolly and pleasing performances as any company traveling. The people, however, would have none of it. The audiences were so meagre that one wonders whither have gone those so fond of comic opera. One thing is certain. The local manager will have great trouble to get comic opera companies to play in Oakland with the black record of the business of the Casino Company in memory of managers.

Evangeline came last evening and will play again this evening. It is not easy to see why people continue to go to see *Evangeline*, but if they want to go, I have no objection. The company playing it is fair, however, and some of the spectacular features are beautiful. Taking it all, little Miss Rock and the Amazon march are the best things in the *Evangeline* of 1890.

Hallen and Hart will come next week, but for one night only. On Monday evening they will play their farce comedy *Later On* which was made for them. Fred Hallen, who is an excellent comedian of the Dixey and Goodwin school, plays "Jack Plunger, a young artist, whose ventures on the turf have been so unfortunate as to plunge him into dire financial straits. He has a light, breezy, cheery bit of character, something for which he is admirably adapted. Nor is Joe Hart less suited to the eccentric comedy part of "Jolly Todd," a bookmaker from Sheepshead Bay. His role is to give prominence to that dry drollery which has made him such a big favorite before popular audiences. There is sufficient plot to the play to hold the interest of the audience in the series of adventures of "Plunger" and "Todd" to woo and win in a quarter where they are heavily handicapped by being Americans when English noblemen are more desired.

The company embraces Joseph J. Sullivan, the well-known character comedian as "Bandman Clutch," and Robert Broderick, the baritone, as "Hays Seed," two parts which are well adapted to their respective styles. Annie Lewis as "Pansy," full of fun and frolic; Molly Fuller as "Rose Seed," statuesque and beautiful; Josephine Hall as "Mollie Waits," sprightly Carrie Perkins as "Patchoula," Virginia Earle as "Lulu," and a bevy of pretty girls in tasteful costumes. The dresses are pretty, the songs, dances and medleys new and bright. Under the management of Harry Hine the company have achieved success everywhere they have presented the funny *Later On*.

There are two novelties in the way of specialties, an entrancing gavotte and a gorgeous Mexican serenade, which are presented with brilliant costumes.

Later in the week Miss Kate Emmett will play *The Waifs of New York*.

San Francisco Theaters.

The Bostonians, that opera company that deserves success wherever and whenever it gives a performance, must be seen in San Francisco, if seen at all by Oakland people, for it will not appear at the Oakland Theater this season. After completing the present engagement at the Baldwin Theater the company will travel directly to Montana. Next week will be the last of the engagement in San Francisco of the Bostonians, and the order of operas will be according to the following announcement: Monday and Thursday evenings and Saturday matinee, *Susette*; Tuesday, *Mignon*; Wednesday, *Falinitza*; Friday, *Fra Diavolo*; Saturday evening, *Bohemian Girl*.

Nat. Goodwin, the jovial comedian, seems to enjoy his new comedy, *A Gold Mine*, which is somewhat more sedate than anything Mr. Goodwin before played in. He is a thorough actor, and is now playing in the kind of drama best suited to his ability. During next week he will continue to play *A Gold Mine* at the California.

Hallen and Hart leave the Bush Street Theater at the end of this week, and next week the play at this pretty theater will be *Zig Zag*, a merry farce comedy

Joseph R. Grismer and Miss Phoebe Davies are about to leave for Australia. They will play a farewell engagement at the Alcazar Theater, next week, giving Boucicault's *The Long Strike*.

The White Slave at the Grand Opera House next week.

Splinters from the Boards.

Fanny Davenport has resumed her tour in *La Tosca*.

Henry Irving is to open the private theatre built by Patti at Craig-y-nos, in Wales, in the autumn.

W. H. Mack has tuttered through the part of "Hans Wagner," in *Evangeline*, for the past seven seasons.

The new theater at Denver is to have a steel stage. At first thought it would seem that his should make it a favorite stand for play-pirates.

The modern Mabille, the Jardin de Paris, is not to be done away with, as reported. M. Ziegler, the manager, has just secured another lease for six years. The American tourist can continue to be happy after all.

Physically, Peter F. Daly is the biggest man who ever played "Le Blanc" in *Evangeline*. All his predecessors—Willie Edouin, Sol Smith Russell, Nat C. Goodwin, W. H. Crane, John A. McKeey, etc.—were either feather-weights or light-weights.

The receipts for the engagement of Booth and Modjeska that recently closed at the Chicago Opera House were immense. The first week's take was $22,000, second week $25,752, and the third $23,400, making a grand total of $71,752. This is the best business that these great artists have yet done anywhere.

Ibsen is not discouraged by the repeated checks his works receive. He remarked to an interviewer recently that he thought he proof of their merit lay in their universal unpopularity, his theory being that the judgment of the many must always be wrong, as the foolish in every community are in an overwhelming majority.

The famous dancing heifer in *Evangeline* is the origina of all the mimic terpsichorean quadrupeds of the modern burlesque stage. It is the mother of the dancing elephant in *Aladdin*, the grandmother of the *Corsair's* mule Fling, and the great-grandmother of the *Fanfan's* Giralle. And it is still the most nimble and delightful of them all.

Edward E. Rice and Henry E. Dixey will separate at the end of the present season of *The Seven Ayes*, which may close with the engagement in Chicago. For next season Mr. Rice has a new piece in two acts, by Paul Potter, entitled *The World's Fair*. In this burlesque a World's Fair is donated to each city of prominence in the United States before the year 1892. Mr. Rice will engage a strong company and hopes to improve considerably on the farce-comedy of the day.

Lester Wallack's grave lies in an isolated spot on the side of Woodlawn that slopes toward the New Haven Railroad, where it can be seen from the car windows. No stone or monument of any sort marks the resting place of our dead prince of comedians. Some withered wreaths and flowers strewn on the mound but emphasize the melancholy sense of loneliness and desolation that the sight inspires. There was loud talk of a statue to Wallack in the Central Park not long after his death, before the newspapers and the public had forgotten he once lived.

Fay Templeton is to open a season of comic opera in a New York Theater, on or about August 4th. Her manager, William L. Lykens, is now booking Miss Templeton for the season of 1890-91. She is to sail from Europe in June, and will arrive in New York in time thoroughly to rehearse the company, which is now being engaged. Miss Templeton has been studying in Paris during the past year, and her manager says she has greatly improved in her singing, while losing none of her physical attractions. She is to appear in a round of comic operas, and her engagements are to be principally in the larger cities.

Arthur Rehan has made a plucky and praiseworthy fight to establish a touring comedy company on a grade of metropolitan completeness. He has achieved a good deal of reputation by it, and that is all. Now he is going in for popular melodrama. Mr. Rehan's experience is regrettable, because it goes to show that the country at large will not adequately support an organization conducted on a basis of quiet, artistic excellence, and appealing to playgoers of intelligent appreciation. He went into town after town with his refined pieces, played by competent actors, and played to discouraging receipts, while knock-down-and-drag-out farce absurdities and specialty bashes preceded or followed him and often turned people away. It is a pity that an enterprising man, fired with an ambition that embraced something more than mere money-making, should be compelled to retire from his project and confess himself defeated.

The Guileless Peddler.

Chicago Tribune.

Peddler (respectfully)—Madam, I have not called for the purpose of trying to sell you anything, but to inquire if there is a man named Jones living in this vicinity.

Lady of the House.—"Mr. Jones lives next door."

"Thanks. He has a boy about twelve, has he no?"

"He has."

"I think he is the man I am looking for. I was directed a few moments ago by a friend of his to call upon him. I am making my last trip as a traveling vender of merchandise, and have closed out all my juvenile wares except this brass-tipped drum with ebony sticks, which I shall offer to Mr. Jones at such a figure that—but pardon me. I had no intention of detaining you. Thanks for your kindness, madam. Good day."

"Hold on! What is that drum worth?"

"It is really worth $5, but I had decided to offer it to Mr. Jones for his boy at the nominal figure of seventy-five cents."

"I'll take it."

FROM LONDON.

Peeps Over the Privet Hedge of a Palace.

THE SIDE-ISSUES OF ROYALTY.

Why and Wherefore Lord Lorne Was Wedded to H. R. H. Princess Louise—Stolen Waters.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 1, 1890.

There is nothing very satisfactory to the writer, and certainly nothing very elevating to the reader, in the record of the lapses from grace, of the follies and worse, of the libertinism of the men and the frailty of the women, who occupy an elevated social position, and who are generally supposed to be actuated, in their line of conduct, by a code more binding than even the Decalogue (which, indeed, it may be regarded as including), namely the old chivalric rule, which has been summed up in the phrase, "*noblesse oblige*." Nevertheless, it seems to me that an American can hardly help feeling stirred with something of the spirit of an iconoclast when he visits the native country of those titled gentry of whom so much is made when they visit New York or Boston. He must feel—at least I most decidedly do—that he is doing something in itself rather commendable than otherwise, when he shows that those aristocrats are not only "men (and women, too, for the matter of that) of like passions with ourselves," but, if anything, more so, as regards, at least the recklessness shown in their indulgence.

True it is, and of verity, that the nobility of England today are—with some notable exceptions—plunged in vices of the foulest kind, and, in many instances, take not the slightest pains to conceal their lapses from decency and virtue, but seem perfectly indifferent, to their being aired even in the courts of justice.

It is not so very long ago as to be forgotten by the reading public, when the heir to the throne of Great Britain had to take the witness stand, virtually in the role of a co-respondent in the famous Mordaunt divorce suit, and—as Labouchere afterwards remarked in the columns of *Truth*—"perjure himself like a gentleman." The lady involved did not in the least hesitate to "give the whole thing away" but her evidence was, by a convenient legal fiction, set down as the ravings of a madwoman—doubtless, for the reason that one of her sisters was Lady Forbes of Newe, in Aberdeenshire; another, Countess of Dudley; and yet another, Duchess of Athole.

Of the numberless other "excursions" of his Royal Highness into forbidden pastures, it is hardly worth while to speak. They have been so numerous and notorious that their mere enumeration would be nauseating.

But it is not so well known that his excellent sire, much admired as he was when alive, and bestobbered with praise when dead, had all the lax ideas of morality, where the softer sex was concerned, which has always characterized the German princes, both in their own petty principalities and when imported, as they were, into England "to sit in Charlie's chair." Some startling stories of his liaisons with the Highland lassies of Crathie and Braemar could be unearthed, even at this late date, by any one curious enough to visit the valley of the Dee and inquire of the gossips there who knew "Albert the Good" on the occasions when he visited Mar Forest and Balloch buie to "chase the red deer and follow the roe." Sundry of those simple-minded Highland cottagers will tell you that, here and there, one may be found on Deeside, to this day, who has as good a right to whatever surname the royal family bears as Henry of Battenberg has to his. That claim, however, is not *en regle* for them to wear in England, however it may pass muster in the more free-and-easy realm of the Kaiser, and those "by-blows" of the "Prince of Coburg and Gotha" usually have taken their respective mothers' names—their matronymics, as it were.

It is said that one, at least, of those escapades reached the ears of the Queen, one day when her consort was on a deer hunt. She was, of course, "neither to hand nor to bind," as the Scotch say, for history says that she is naturally a very passionate woman, and was a very jealous wife. She was seated at the tea table in Balmoral Castle when the Prince returned from the chase, and, on his entrance into the room, instead of meeting him with the usual conjugal kiss, her Majesty threw the teacup, which she was in the act of raising to her lips, in his face, scalding contents and all.

The story got abroad, and it was a "gag" for some time over all clubdom, to ask, "Have you heard that the Queen is at war with China?"

It is only fair to say that the other members of the Queen's household—meaning, of course, her sons and daughters—have behaved passably well, at least so far as avoiding scandal is concerned—with the sole exception of Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. Lou was a wayward girl when in her teens, and the tutor of the young princes (afterwards Canon Duckworth, of the Chapel Royal, Windsor, and a constant visitor at Court) was an exceedingly handsome and well-bred man. The not unnatural result of the frequent meetings of the tutor and the Princess followed. They fell in love with each other, and their mutual passion soon passed the boundary line of prudence.

The Queen heard of it, and straightway "the fat was in the fire." Canon Duckworth was "bounced" from the Court, and would have been deprived of his canonry, and possibly unfrocked, had her Majesty dared to face the result in the shape of the public scandal that would be sure to follow. Lord Palmerston, then Premier of England, was sent for, and the matter explained to him, between sobbing and scolding on the Queen's part. "Marry her off to somebody at once," was old Pam's advice, and it was taken. The Duke of Argyle and his son, Lord Lorne, were sent for, and the Princess was thrown at the latter's head. He accepted, and they were wedded.

As to the life they led, and their exile to Canada, the frequent and prolonged trips of the Marchioness to the Spas of Europe as *une femme sole*, and the coincidental visits to the same springs of Canon Duckworth, behold, are they not written in the scrolls of the cunning scribe, even Labouchere?

V. A. GRANT.

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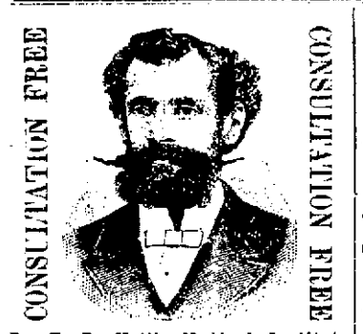

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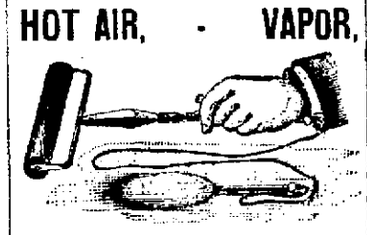

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